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Shadows and Straws

IN THE LAST number of the Journal there were described the two rented-building projects authorized by Congress. They called for the erection of two office buildings to be leased to the Departments of Justice and of Labor. Almost immediately upon the enactment of the legislation authorizing the signing of the leases, Senator Swanson of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, introduced a bill calling for an appropriation for the erection by the Government of the new building for the Department of Justice. The bill is identical in language with that introduced in the House by Chairman Clark of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which bill has been stoutly opposed by the Institute and with a result which is now known to all readers of the Journal. Thus Senator Swanson's bill occasioned some surprise and many speculations as to why it was introduced at such a moment, although the criticism suffered by the committee when the rented-building projects were passed as a part of the conference report upon the executive, legislative, and judiciary appropriations bill may have some bearing on the matter.

The two amendments by which Congress authorized the signing of the leases to which we refer were lost in the House on a point of order, offered in the Senate, and agreed to by the Conference Committee representing both houses. So far, we have been unable to obtain any information as to the data upon which the amendments were based or who proposed them. In a bi-cameral legislative body the Conference Committee is undoubtedly a necessity, but in its present form it is undemocratic in principle and vested with appropriated powers which make it a dangerous menace to our form of government. It must be remembered that a conference report is not debatable, except in its entirety, and that the whole must be accepted or rejected, not only by both houses but by the President as well.

IN THE DEBATE upon Senator Swanson's bill, the appropriation was attacked as too large, and further evidence was offered of the impossibility of any intelligent discussion by Congress of matters affecting public buildings so long as the present appropriation policy prevails. Senator Lodge offered an amendment to the bill providing that in the event of the abandonment of the original project a new competition should be instituted, while Senator Newlands offered a second amendment making provision for consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts before the final signing of the contract. Both amendments were adopted, but it seems idle to speculate further upon the fate of this unfortunate enterprise. The letter to

Senator Swanson from President Mauran, which appeared in Journal Bulletin Number 4 of June 1, remains unanswered.

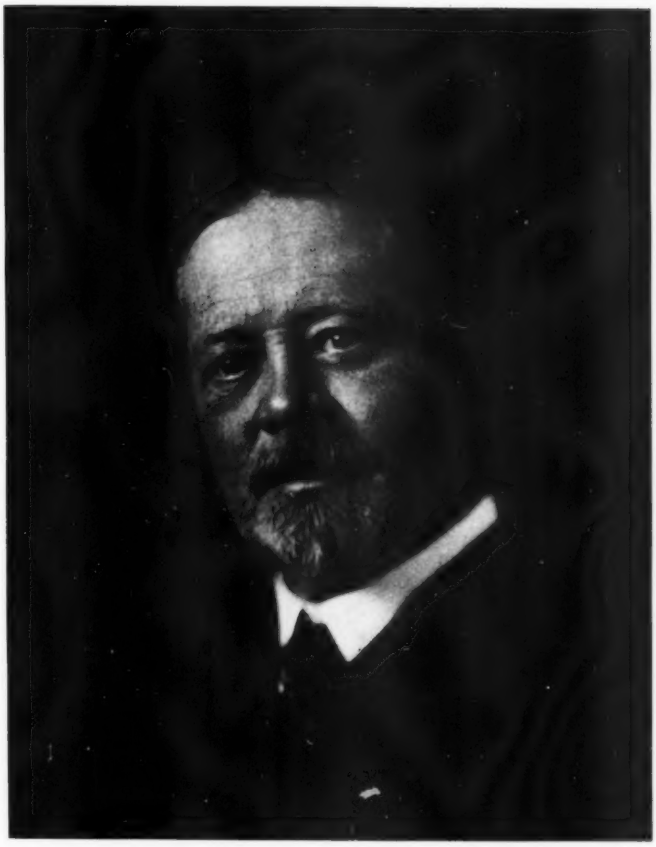
A CAREFUL READING of the printed hearings on public-building bills, held by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and by its sub-committees, bears out the opinion which is being more and more freely expressed throughout the couutry and which condemns our present public-building policy in unmeasured terms. In making explanations for the paucity of population and postal receipts in the towns for which certain congressmen had asked for a new post-office building, the hearings disclose an originality which is as laughable as it is tragic. If some of the testimony offered as evidence of the defects in the census of 1915 was based upon facts in the possession of those congressmen at the time the enumeration was being made, they would seem to have been grossly derelict in not reporting their knowledge to the supervisor of the census. As to the never-failing expansion which seems to have burst the bounds of so many of these towns since the census was made, one hopes that the facts are as stated. The whole point is that these hearings produce very few facts and a great quantity of opinions.

THE JOURNAL does not regularly publish current work, yet it feels specially privileged in the case of the new Freer Museum which is to be built in the city of Washington. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Freer and of Mr. Platt, the plans are reproduced in this number. The occasion is one of unusual importance. We believe that the building will be unique, at least among American museums, for it is designed to shelter a collection which will remain as the expression of one man's appreciation of art in its endless variety of appeal. We shall hope to refer to this in the near future in greater detail than is now possible.

THE NEXT MEETING of the Board of Directors will be held at New York City on July 6 and 7. It will be the second full meeting of the Board during the current year and several questions of great interest will there be considered. The July number of the Journal will be held up about two days in order that it may contain the fullest possible account of the meeting, and will thus reach subscribers a little later than usual.

THE MEMBERS of the Institute are probably quite as heartily opposed to the creation of new committees as is the Board of Directors, yet the new Committee on Materials and Methods, of which Professor Thomas Nolan, of Philadelphia, has accepted the chairmanship, will fulfil a purpose which has long been in mind, but which required time for the elaboration of the proper machinery with which to do the work. It will be the task of this committee to gather and disseminate information relating to new methods and processes, both through the columns of the Journal and in such other ways as may later be deemed desirable. Certainly the choice of Professor Nolan as chairman can leave no doubt as to the usefulness of the service which this committee will render.

IN THE LAST number of the Journal the statement was made that the cost of supervision as calculated at 3 per cent by the Supervising Architect's office was probably about the same as the cost in private practice. The reference was intended to apply only in the case of a complicated public building such as was being discussed; yet even so it was evidently an error, as we are informed that experience has shown that in work of this character the cost of supervision to the architect in private practice is more likely to be between one and one and a half per cent.



Walter Cook—An Appreciation*

ENCYCLOPÆDIC enumeration of concrete facts seems to have less significance in the case of Walter Cook than is even usually the case; for he was what he was, and what he will always be remembered for by those who knew him, by virtue of personality and character. Salient facts often cover a multitude of deficiencies, but here was a case where the facts became relatively unimportant in the serene light of those qualities that made his friendship a privilege, his memory a stimulus. Being, even more than doing, was his métier, and so he stands out in a generation of futile activity as a last link with a finer and a more honorable age.

The facts may be rehearsed for record. Born on July 23, 1846, he graduated from Harvard in 1869, studying later under Vaudremer at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and also in the Royal Polytechnical School at Munich. He began the practice of architecture, in 1877, in the firm of Babb, Cook and Willard, and later associated with himself Mr. Welsh; the Carnegie house, many

*Notice of Mr. Cook's death appeared in the April Journal.

THE HOME OF WALTER COOK AT BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND

public libraries and life insurance buildings, together with some structures for the Pan-American Exposition, coming from the earlier era, the Choir School of New York Cathedral from the latter. President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, a member of the Municipal Art Commission, Consulting Architect to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Court House Board of New York, Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Academician, and Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, he was finally elected President of the American Institute of Architects and served for two terms, from 1912 to 1914, so receiving the highest honor that could be accorded him by the architectural profession in America. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute at his death.

How far beyond this goes his influence and his achievement! In all things, even the smallest, the gentleman of culture, of learning, of the conduct of life; modest even to the limit of self-effacement, he could not escape that universal recognition of high character and gentle courtesy that is given even in times when these qualities are least common, and even, it sometimes seems, less esteemed. In his own city, in the circles of his profession, in the conventions and councils of the Institute, he was always the serene, philosophical, high-minded counsellor, grave in impulse, sober in conviction, quaint and humorous in his attitude toward men and things; human

In the Locust Grove at Mr. Cook's Home

always, with a fine, high humanity that was infinite in its charity, as it was inflexible in its rectitude.

A type that has passed, and for the lack of which society is poorer than ever before; a link now broken with old days and older ways we would give much to have again.

We who knew him, and inordinately prided ourselves on his friendship, know how wide and deep was his culture, how simple and serene his sympathy and affections, how stimulating toward the best his conversation, how all-embracing his frank generosity. For him the Classics were still living things, philosophy a standard of right living, life itself a very different thing from what it had become for the majority during his later years. An hour with him in his well-remembered house on Murray Hill, or in the Century Club, or in some walk through Washington after a session of the Institute, was a corrective for the manifold ills of a crass contemporaneousness, and no man ever had that hour without gaining new courage and a bettering of his own ideals.

It is an old phrase, and a very hackneyed phrase, but it fits here when it has fitted ill in many other instances, and so we can say "the world is the poorer for his passing."

Ralph Adams Cram.

The Relation of Art to Education

II. ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS

By FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN

PRECISELY what should be the aim in the teaching of Architecture? What part should that teaching play in equipping the student to make his work an adequate expression of life in all that goes to make up our physical environment? Art has ever been an expression of life,—one in which the spiritual and the intellectual sides of our composite natures have been integrated. As Mr. March Phillips points out in "Form and Color, "it is out of the spiritual and the intellectual state of mind "that all the works of mankind which count for anything have proceeded; and this it is which makes the subject we are dealing with so alive with human interest."

In his introduction, we find an idea quite in sympathy with that expressed by Randolph Bourne in "The Cult of the Best," when he says: "To the tyranny of the 'best,' which Arnold's persuasive power imposed upon this most inquisitive, eager, and rich American generation, can be laid, I think, our failure to develop the distinctive styles and indigenous art spirit which the soil should have brought forth abundantly, for, so long as you follow the best, you have no eyes for the vital. If you are using your energies to cajole your appreciations, you have none left for enforced esthetic emotion . . . To have learned to appreciate a Mantegna and a Japanese print, and Dante and Debussy, and not have learned nausea at Main Street, means an art education which is not merely worthless but destructive."

Now, collectively, we do not recognize "nausea at Main Street" as such; otherwise we would "do something for it." Individually, some of us do recognize it, and, as practitioners in an art which is supposed to cure such a case, we prescribe many and varied remedies; the final result, however, is still nausea—not so acute, it is true, but nausea just the same.

It *is* something to have recognized this condition as such; it is more to have suggested that the reason for this condition lies in the fallacies current in art education, but it is quite another problem to state precisely what should be done to remove the cause, and precisely what should be substituted to bring about the desired result.

The causes are found very deeply rooted in every phase of our educational system. I shall not now attempt to reveal the entire list, but I shall attempt, and humbly—for I recognize the nature of the problem—to apply this thought, as a scale, to our systems of teaching architecture, and suggest certain corrective measures which appeal to me as being both logical and practical.

It is indeed difficult for one persuaded into a definite line of thought by one's education, teaching by the same persuasive methods, groping for a goal left vague through the imposition of a set of values of another day, to isolate one's self sufficiently to weigh and pass judgment upon the present scheme.

There are certain outstanding facts which force themselves upon our attention. Our cities stand as mute witnesses of the fact that the past lays a heavy hand upon us. They are characteristically American *only* in that they reflect our heedless chaotic progress, our lack of prevision, and our utter subordination of the values which are related to the spiritual as opposed to the material.

The draughtsman, recently graduated, enters upon his career in an office, only to find that the entire set of values by which he was taught does not apply. In the new problems, the "conditions" are to him restrictions; there is even a sort of arrogance about him when he attacks a real problem. In it he sees not the possibilities, but the hampering conditions. His inspiration is to be found in the past, and there he goes for his material; and his endeavor is to warp the conditions of the problem into standard forms and arrangements. Talk with those who have recently graduated concerning the problems of the day; try to awaken their interest in them, and you will soon see in what a remote and isolated sphere they live.

Do they try to find in the problem that which is more significent than the stated physical requirements? Do they recognize it as a condition of modern life, related in an endless number of ways to our social condition? They do not. It is a problem quite as impersonal as those upon paper which they have "solved" by the formula.

Does the student "think" in the terms of modern materials and construction? He does not. Forms expressive of mechanical conditions of another day are lifted bodily out of their true environment and robbed of their significance. *Construction becomes to him merely a necessity; not an essential. It is an entity which he may "accuse."*

Of the community forces striving toward a more adequate physical expression of our social state, and which are so feebly expressed in our various building laws and ordinances, he cares not a straw. They too are but a set of hampering conditions.

I recognize the fact that, in such a chaotic social state as ours, some will deny the existence of a sufficiently well-defined ideal to inspire one to achieve the spiritual in art. It may be true that our ideal is as yet rather nebulous, but to ignore the existing forces, to close our minds to the impulses of our day, is to prohibit absolutely the growth and development of the spontaneous and spiritual in art. Deep-rooted in the soul of man is hope,—a striving for something more worthy. Every age makes this manifest in its own peculiar way; and it is the balance, the union, between the spiritual and the intellectual in life which is manifest in the arts which have been vital in their day.

If it be true that a great or worthy art expression can result only from the union of these two forces,—if the outstanding facts regarding our present art expression and the state of mind resulting from our education in architecture be as stated, then it is pertinent to ask: How can we assist in regaining that balance between these two forces? That, I admit, is a large problem, for it has to do with fundamental values.

Looking broadly at that single phase of education in art—the training of the architect, including in our vision the architectural schools, the ateliers and the office-work of the young draughtsman, can we not discern a very definite limitation in the scope of that training? Is it not, broadly speaking, almost entirely intellectual rather than spiritual?

Do we find in the content of this phase of training any definite suggestion that art is likewise of the spirit? The attitude of mind of the recently graduated from our schools indicates clearly that our teaching tends directly toward a complete subordination of the values related to the vital problems of the present day.

Possibly my vision is clouded by a preconceived notion regarding the function of the architect, and the nature of the contribution he should make toward an expression of our culture. *I have talked with recent graduates, and with students in our ateliers and schools, and I assert without hesitation that they do not look to the conditions of the present for their inspiration; they do not recognize these as the actuating forces in architecture.* To them these forces

are of no material significance; they are not the sources of inspiration. They are merely obstacles impeding or hampering expression.

Again, looking broadly at our educational effort, do we find any definite suggestion that it aims directly toward the development of an independent and personal evaluation of taste? Do we not at the very outset arbitrarily establish a standard of values as regards form, proportion and expression, and, in so doing, most effectively wall in the intellect and check the spirit of inquiry?

Now I am not suggesting that all we have accomplished should be cast aside,—far from that. What we have developed is of tremendous value. We have built up a group of institutions which are now contributing in a very material way toward the development of a better architectural expression. We have our academic plants and our system of ateliers in operation, and these, from the mere material standpoint, are important factors.

It is not uncommon to meet with vigorous criticisms directed against each of these two methods of instruction. These criticisms are too well known to warrant repeating here. I am concerned with a condition which is common to both, and it is concerning this condition that I raise the question. Does either of these systems develop an attitude of mind in the student of such a nature or quality that he is made conscious of the fact that the spiritual in art is ever related to *the present?* Does either of these systems in any way attempt to establish a basis of judgment of forms, other than by arbitrarily imposing a preëstablished standard of values? It seems quite clear to me that our present system, taken as a whole, falls short in these two important matters.

As I see the problem, what we need is not suggestive of a revolution in the methods of teaching; it is rather a shifting of the emphasis that is required to stimulate the imagination.

Let us consider this thought in connection with teaching Design or Composition. During the first year, at the very outset of the course, the student is introduced to architecture through the "orders." The examples used have a very remote relation to his life, and the emphasis is placed upon form and proportion. He learns by rule the relation of the various parts. He is, through history, told something of their derivation. This is done, it is stated, to equip him with the alphabet, so to speak, of the language of architectural expression. All this is vocational and intellectual.

A little later, when he has "learned" to use the orders, and after he has acquired some knowledge of the development of *forms*, through history, he is given a "problem." The problem states very briefly a set of conditions, and he is required in a few hours to arrange the "elements" which he has *learned* in such a way as to fulfil the conditions of the program. Following the completion of the sketch, he *works up* his design through the aid of criticism. The rules of this process are fairly well established. The *elements*, the established forms of architecture, are moved about over a board according to certain *laws of composition;* when the rules have all been exhausted, the problem is finished. It is then judged by a fairly well-established set of values regarding the *logical use of forms*, the *laws of composition*, and the quality of *presentation*. Then the process is repeated with another problem.

Is this not merely an intellectual process? What is the inspiration in such a process? Upon what is the emphasis placed? Is it education?

It is an intellectual process, and as such it is excellent in its way; but as regards inspiration, one may well question that phase of the teaching. Inspiration does not come from a study of the conditions of the program, though we may fool our-

selves with the idea that it does; nor does it come from a study of the forces actuating the program; the latter are hardly mentioned. The inspiration is derived solely from the thought that through the reproduction and adaptation of forms there will result a worthy expression. The emphasis is placed upon reproduction, adaptation and presentation and not upon creation. It is not education, if you accept education as a process of growth and development and the establishment of independent judgment; for it substitutes for inquiry and investigation the mechanical process of adapting established forms to conditions by a method of logical reasoning.

It is not that I object to the use of the old forms of art and architecture taken by themselves; I do not assume that they may not be adapted or used again. I recognize their value, and I realize fully that progress is a process of evolution, and I therefore do not propose that we ignore the old forms. My objection is not to their use; it is solely concerned with the relative value and importance which our persuasive teaching assigns to them.

Let us assume that our problem is to prepare a boy to practise medicine, or to become a chemist, or to build great transatlantic liners. Do we go back to the Middle Ages or the remote past for the standard rules and formulas of practice? We should make note of them in passing, but we should not set them up as the bed-rock of our knowledge. In these and related fields, we substitute for investigations merely of the past the inquisitive research of the present. From a study of present-day conditions of life our inspiration is derived. The creative imagination of the naval architect is not developed through a study of the forms of the old wooden ship that sailed the Spanish main; form is not the essential; construction is not made subordinate. Education in this field is not a process of adaptation; it is more vivid; it involves the study of present-day conditions, both as regards use, form and construction.

Consider education in the mechanical field; note the marvelous developments in its related lines. The facts that less and less is taken for granted, that research in the actual walks of life is a part of the curriculum, that the results are checked up by laboratory tests, all have a bearing upon this question, and suggest, if they do not prove, that the introduction of something more vivid into the curriculum is essential to progress and development. Note the inquisitive spirit of modern scientific education and research; consider what is following as a result. Note the adventurous spirit of the early builder, and his system of education, and consider the result. Is this thought without significance when related to the study of architecture?

What can we do to make more vivid the study of architecture? The answer is simple: Let our schools stress the study of the conditions of the present; let the program be a set of conditions derived from personal study and actual contact with life; let the student himself search out the basis, the reason for the conditions, now so inadequately stated in the program; let there be established a definite ideal which is first related to life and secondly to form, so that the forms used will bear some definite relation to an ideal that is understood and made vivid by contact with the actuating social conditions of our day. Let us spend less time on graphic presentation, —cut it in half; and instead of presenting to the student programs, rigidly set and unrelated to life and existing conditions, let us require that he take part in their creation. *Focus his attention upon the social ideal of the program, rather than upon a physical compromise established by tradition.* Thus only can his mind reach out beyond the narrow horizon.

Again I repeat: Art is not alone derived from the intellect. It is the spirit and the intellect that have produced the great art

expressions of the past, and it is only through the union of these two that a vital art of the future can spring.

If architecutre is to interpret and express life, then there must be included in the education of the architect something more vital, *something more vivid*, than traditional forms and established rules of composition. Upon this "something more vivid" must the attention be directed; upon this must the emphasis be laid.

The actuating forces in art and architecture are the life and culture of *the present*. Never was it the *past* alone which gave to an art the actuating and directing impulse. The forms of ages past cannot be vitalized nor made vivid by any degree of cold, intellectual analysis, any more than we can by the same process vitalize the culture of remote and isolated civilizations.

I cannot understand the reasoning of those who would turn the hands of time back through centuries. Some would merely attempt to resurrect the forms (witness the result of the many "revivals"); others would not only revive the forms of a bygone age, but they would also impose upon us the thought and culture of that day. Was it not "the present," though now centuries behind us, that served as the inspiration for those who produced the vivid art expressions? It is and ever has been "the present" that has spiritualized architecture and art. The intellect working in isolation, unconcerned with the present, becomes atrophied and sterile.

Have we the audacity, the imprudence, to assert that we can set aside the laws of human progress in art, and set up as a substitute for the dual nature of the motivating impulses a system of education which ignores in its content one of the vital elements? This is absurd, and yet is it not the very thing we are doing?

We have made our educational system intellectual, academic,—nay, even vocational. It is vocational in that it is stressed to the extreme as regards a lesser value—graphic presentation. It is vocational also in that it equips us with a sort of stock-in-trade of the "best" notions; but it is feebly vocational in that important phase of architectural practice having to do with the architect's business relation to the client, and his relation, as a citizen, to the community. I would lay less emphasis upon the question of graphics, and emphasize somewhat more these phases having to do with responsibility and ethics.

What about form? Can we train the architect without first establishing a set of precise and definite forms which he may use as his alphabet of expression? What about composition? Can we develop the architect without first establishing the rules of composition? I do not know, but this I do know. All that we have accomplished through our persuasive methods of teaching is but a hodge-podge of street fronts echoing the spirit of ages past and of many peoples. Little there is that is vital; little expressive, and chaos prevails. Our over-emphasis upon the "best" in form, our stressing of the idea of adaptation and "presentation" in the schools has left the student quite impotent to grasp the significance of the social ideal and impulses within us, which are worthy of form-expressions as interesting in themselves as were the ideals and impulses which produced the art of the past.

No one can say how it is that America shall be integrated; our methods of realizing our ideals are feeble; even our ideals are vague and nebulous. Is that any reason why we should say that art shall go her way alone? We are a part of that process of integration, and our contributions will depend not upon our reproductive ability, but rather upon our powers of analysis and our ability to translate our analysis of our social ideals into physical expressions.

An Open Letter to the Members of the 64th Congress of the United States

IN considering questions relating to the public buildings of the Government of the United States, a great chasm seems to lie between the members of Congress and the American Institute of Architects. There is unpleasantness—even resentment—on both sides. There are misunderstandings of so serious a nature that things are said which rankle and hurt. Are these differences susceptible of analysis, and of being presented dispassionately? For it must be remembered that the suffering patient is the public welfare of the nation, and to it alone both the Congress and the Institute owe their allegiance.

Let us try to analyze.

Congress—the great body of it—seems to believe that the American Institute of Architects is an organization with a selfish purpose. It believes, as the utterances of its members have indicated, that it is a sort of trust or conspiracy to compel the payment of an unjustifiable fee for professional services. These beliefs stand in the way of any possibility of such a mutual relation as ought to exist. For no man can deny that the talent and experience and wisdom and loyalty and unselfishness of the architects of the United States ought to be at the disposition of Congress. Nor can any man deny that the Congress ought to be willing and eager to avail itself of such a service. Such a condition is prerequisite to any sound, wise, economic, and truly American architectural development of the public buildings of the nation.

The Institute—the great body of it—feels that the public-building methods of the Congress are now and have been in the past based, not upon the primal requirements which should govern the erection of any building, but upon a method of appropriation which operated to encourage gross extravagance and which was susceptible of being considered a politically expedient proceeding rather than one based upon the public welfare as a whole.

The Institute believes that Congress needs and ought to have expert advice on public-building questions. It believes that in the matter of making our public buildings expressive of their purpose, of the traditions and the aspirations of this country, no bureau or department, however highly organized, can succeed. Architecture demands freedom. It must be free, if it is to expand and develop, and the architecture of the past could never have been developed in any government department or bureau. Such a thing cannot be done. The Institute believes that the data and experience of the various departments of the Government should in some manner be coördinated with the best architectural talent available in order that Government buildings might be built with economy and with the greatest possible efficiency.

Such, we believe, are the general outlines of the beliefs which now array themselves against each other in a cloud of misunderstanding. On what bases do they rest?

The American Institute of Architects has declared that a fee of six per cent is the proper minimum charge for an architect to make. It makes this declaration because experience has demonstrated that in ordinary practice, it is impossible for an architect to take less and give the full service which he ought to give and which the owner should demand. But the Institute does no more than that. Its members receive fees varying from three per cent to twenty

depending upon the character of the work to be executed. The Institute only maintains that it is an unprofessional act for an architect to try to secure work from another architect by asking a lower fee. Yet members of Congress who are lawyers—and there must be many—would not hesitate to consider it gravely unprofessional if a brother lawyer were to bid for their client at a reduced rate. Doctors would so brand the members of their profession who enticed patients into their office by quoting a lower fee than that of the doctor who was attending them. The reasons for these things are plain. They are based upon principles which every man must recognize as sound. They rest upon the effort every profession makes to raise the standards of its members, for every profession is composed of men and subject to the laws of the human equation. Professional practice must rest upon ability, but ability has a fair chance only when it can be fairly paid. Underpaid men cannot give service. Underpaid men must either shirk their job or resort to questionable practices in order to augment their compensation. The Institute asks its members to live up to their full duty by asking a fee which shall make it possible for them so to do. Such a request must, by its very nature, appear to be based upon a selfish purpose, yet were no such proper minimum fee laid down by the Institute, architectural practice in this country would sink back to the morass out of which the work of the Institute has raised it, and the public would suffer an incredible injury. Were it not for the Institute, there would be no possibility of ever establishing such a relation as we have stated should exist between the Congress and the architectural profession as represented by the Institute. The minimum fee for architectural practice is recognized in all other countries as a necessary thing.

The next apparently selfish aspect of the Institute which seems to surround all its efforts to bring about better conditions is due to the fact that it is a body composed of architects who are dependent upon commissions for their living; hence a suspicion that what the Institute really seeks is government work for its members. How far is this true? Undoubtedly there are men in the Institute who care more for the establishment of some relation whereby government work may become available to private practitioners than they do for the establishment of a method whereby government buildings may represent all that is best in architecture, no matter by whom designed or built. But they do not represent the Institute. They are really not a part of it. Paying dues does not make a man a part of the real spirit of the Institute any more than election makes a man a part of the real spirit of the Congress. To be a vital and useful part of either of these demands the full acceptance of the responsibilities which go with the membership. Without that, no membership in anything is more than a hypocritical cloak.

The Institute, like the Congress, stands for something above and beyond the petty selfishnesses of any of its members. The Institute is not concerned with securing work for any individual or any group. The Institute does not care who builds the buildings for the Government, so long as they are beyond reproach as to economy, beauty, and utility. Yet, as the very men who are best fitted to build such buildings for the Government are members of its body, how can it escape the accusation of selfishness when it urges a change in the present method? On the other hand, how can it refuse to work for such an object without shirking its plain duty? Is it possible that these two things constitute an *impasse?* Cannot the Institute be placed before the Congress in such a manner that some common ground of trust may be found? As we have said, the distrust is not all on one side. It is common belief that

many members of the Congress are more deeply interested in securing a costly public building for their constituency than they are in assuming their responsibility to the nation in such a matter. Yet they do not represent the real principle of the Congress. They are not a part of it. Disguised as national servants, they act as private ambassadors. Yet the real Congress does not want what they want. It stands for better things. But out of all these factors there creep the ugly generalizations which have caused the Institute to be branded as a trust and the Congress to be assailed as more devoted to the "pork-barrel" than to the national good, when it deals with public-building questions.

But in the Congress of the United States and in the American Institute of Architects there are fundamental principles which still endure, which must continue to endure. These principles are built upon that faith which holds that men in public life should serve their nation not by serving themselves, but through their devotion to a great and common purpose. Congressmen may come and go; architects may live and die; yet that faith remains as the one clear hope which actuates all worthy public spirit. The only loyal service which Congress can render is through the surrender, by its members, of all selfish interest in the result of all legislation. The only service of value which the Institute has to offer is the contribution of its experience to problems of public welfare.

The public-building problem of any nation is a problem of public welfare. It has always been so recognized. Not one of the nations of Europe has ever attempted the solution of that problem without seeking the counsel of the best architectural talent available. If the greatest architects of all time had not been permitted to exercise their genius in the creation of the public buildings of Europe, the world would have been spared the pangs and sorrows it has suffered over their destruction by war. But have those pangs and those sorrows no meaning to those members of Congress who publicly arraign architects as esthetic dreamers? Can it be possible that the dream which made the Congress a possibility had no room within its wide chambers for the service of architecture? We have only to turn back to Washington and Jefferson to find that this was far from being so. How can that service be restored to its rightful place as a vital part of the nation's ideal?

By first clearing away all the fallacies which have crept in to cloud the question.

Fallacy Number One: That architecture is the practice of an art which has only to do with the appearance of a building.

Architects alone can clear away this fallacy, in so far as it applies to public buildings, not by words but by deeds which shall demonstrate their ability to approach a public-building problem for the United States from the standpoints of utility, economy, and efficiency as well as from that of mere exterior beauty of appearance.

Fallacy Number Two: That architects are able to carry on their business with honor and profit to themselves and full service to their clients without an adequate payment.

Architects alone can demonstrate this by learning properly to present the business side of their profession so that their clients may understand costs. Such a demonstration ought not to be difficult in the case of Congress, since the cost of architectural services is fixed in the Supervising Architect's office at seven per cent of the cost of the work.

Fallacy Number Three: That the public buildings of a nation can combine utility and economy when the method by which they are financed defies the simple rules upon which every building project should rest—a study of the space requirements, present and future, best availabe materials to suit local conditions, and a compre-

hensive understanding of the life and traditions of the community to be served.

Congressmen alone can bring about such a condition by freely and fully recognizing the merits of a method of procedure which, so far as the economic factors are considered, would be the only method by which they would proceed in any building enterprise involving their own money.

What is the first step to be taken? The appointment, by Congress, of a Public Building Commission, to be composed of not less than three architects of recognized ability and experience and three members of Congress, with a representative of the Treasury Department. Their task should be a comprehensive report on the following:

I. *In what manner can suitable preliminary estimates of the size, type, and cost of all government buildings be reliably made and presented for the consideration of Congress prior to the making of any appropriation?*

This involves no *parti pris* of any kind. It offers no suggestion of any sort, but calls for a comprehensive study of all the contributing factors and provides for utilizing the long experience of capable architects in the problem. The report of the Public Building Commission of 1913 contributes much valuable knowledge with which to begin such an inquiry, but the Commission should be given funds ample to enable it to exhaust every known avenue of information and experience.

II. *In what manner, if any, can provision be made for utilizing the creative genius of the architects of the United States in the erection of Government buildings?*

This involves no preliminary convictions. The answer would depend upon a careful study of present methods, the conflict between the supervision which every architect desires to exercise over his work and the established custom of government supervision of public work, the accumulation by certain departments of the Government of data not possessed by architects in private practice and yet necessary to any satisfactory approach to specific problems, the advantages and disadvantages of competitions, and the known difficulty of selecting an architect without competition under our political system.

III. *In what manner can the Government most widely inaugurate a public-building program for the Capital which shall make adequate provision for present and future departmental requirements, end the present policy of encouraging private capital to erect incongruous office buildings, and avoid as far as possible any sudden disturbance of the false real estate values which have been created by the policy of renting rather than erecting buildings?*

This is one of the grave questions with which Congress must deal. The recent protests against the pursuance of that policy as evidenced in the authorization of leases for two new privately-built office buildings for the Departments of Justice and of Labor indicate that a different policy should and must prevail.

IV. *In what manner can the nation best provide that all of its building enterprises shall be supervised by an authority competent to see that they shall be suitable in design and harmonious with their environments?*

This is the logical sequence of the other three branches of inquiry and would involve a comprehensive study of the work of art commissions in this country and in Europe, as well as an exhaustive examination of the methods used and the results achieved by other great nations which have long recognized the necessity of such a provision.

Such a program is neither too imposing nor too difficult. Competent men can be found for the purpose and the results of their labors would repay the expenditure many times over in the savings which would ensue, and thousands upon thousands of times over, in the inevitable beneficial effect upon the citizenship and the culture of the Nation.

CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER.

Public-Building Bills Introduced into the 64th Congress of the United States

To understand the present public-building policy of the United States it is necessary to begin with the whole list of public-building bills introduced into Congress. Upon this subject there have been many generalizations in the past, and very recently public opinion has been aroused by articles in the press. Such articles were based upon the final action of Congress, but thoroughly to understand that final action, one must view the process as we are presenting it in this issue of the Journal.

Up to and including May 23, 1916, more than 700 public-building bills had been presented to Congress. Of these, some sixty were concerned with additions or improvements and they are not dealt with in the list. The total sum of the appropriations asked for is about $100,000,000.

If the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House, to which all bills presented in the House are referred, should decide to bring in a general public-building bill, as has been done in the past, it alone has any idea of what the character of that bill may be. To speak plainly, it seems evident upon a study of these bills, that a deplorably large number represent a betrayal of the public trust reposing in their sponsors. The figures are too eloquent to require comment.

We know from the history of past general public-building bills that the bill, as finally passed, will contain as large a percentage of unjustifiable and unworthy projects as is contained in the list from which the selection is made. This means that not only will a great many post-office buildings be built, too large and too costly for the purpose, but many others will be erected which will be too small and which very likely will be outgrown before they are ready for occupancy. The worthy projects fare as badly as the unworthy ones fare well.

Even with far better intentions than appear to be disclosed by many items in this list of projects, what other result is possible under a system which ignores the most elementary rules of business? We present the facts in their present form in the firm belief that we are justified in thus trespassing upon the columns of the Journal and that every reader should be willing to pursue this question by at least examining into the projects which are proposed for communities where further knowledge is at hand or easily obtainable. A different community attitude will be necessary to the abolition of a system which debauches both the community and its emissary.

The present lump-sum method of appropriations with no basis of prior knowledge of the definite needs to be served by the buildings proposed is not only obsolete in its business aspect, but offers the vehicle for a traffic with the public conscience the consequences of which are not lightly to be weighed.

(Towns in Italics show a decline in population)

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building		Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
ALABAMA								
Athens	1,715	1,010	940	$9,393	†P. O. and O.	(3)	$150,000	Rep. Almon
Sheffield	4,865	3,333	2,731	7,968	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Tuscumbia	3,324	2,348	2,491	6,038	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Union Springs	4,055	2,634	2,049	7,027	P. O. and O.	(2)	50,000	" Steagall
Montgomery	38,136	30,346	21,883	*N.F.	P. O. and O.	(3)	1,000,000	" Dent
Sylacauga	1,456	880	464	7,256	P. O. and O.	(1)	75,000	" Blackmon
Greenville	3,377	3,162	2,806	9,294	P. O.	(2)	60,000	" Dent
Albertville	1,544	——	——	5,663	P. O.	(2)	50,000	" Burnett
Attalla	2,513	1,692	1,254	4,610	P. O.	(2)	50,000	" "
ARKANSAS								
Forrest City	2,484	1,361	1,021	9,687	P. O.	(3)	100,000	Sen. Robinson
Monticello	2,274	1,579	1,285	7,682	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Blytheville	3,849	302	——	11,683	P. O.	(3)	75,000	Rep. Caraway
Forrest City	2,484	1,361	1,021	9,687	P. O.	(2)	100,000	" "
Clarendon	2,037	1,840	1,060	4,754	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" Oldfield
Brinkley	1,740	1,648	1,510	6,114	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Van Buren	3,878	2,573	2,291	9,884	P. O. and O.	(3)	60,000	" Wingo

*N.F.—In cities of this class the postal receipts are obviously large enough to be only a minor factor.
†Post Office and other offices.
(1)—Increasing a previous appropriation.
(2) Site previously purchased.
(3) For site and building.

Town	Population 1910	1900	1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
Conway	2,794	2,003	1,207	$13,126	P. O. and O. (3)	$75,000	Rep. Jacoway
Morrillton	2,424	1,707	1,644	6,288	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Little Rock	45.941	38,307	25,874	N.F.	P. O. and O. (3)	1,000,000	" "
Stuttgart	2,740	1,258	1,165	12,940	P. O. (2)	60,000	" Taylor
Eureka Springs	3,228	3,572	3,706	9,823	P. O. (1)	20,000	" Tillman
ARIZONA							
Tucson	13,193	7,531	5,150	53,386	P. O. and O. (2)	400,000	Sen. Smith
Prescott	5,092	3,559	1,759	23,021	P. O. and O. (2)	100,000	" Ashurst
Bisbee	9,019	——	——	33,250	P. O. Site	35,000	" "
Nogales	3,514	1,761	1,194	13,915	P. O. and O. (3)	120,000	" "
Tucson	13,193	7,531	5,150	53,386	P. O. and O. (2)	400,000	Rep. Hayden
Bisbee	9,019	——	——	33,250	P. O. Site	20,000	" "
Globe	7,083	——	——	22,557	P. O. and O. (1)	150,000	" "
Nogales	3,514	1,761	1,194	——	C. H. (3)	120,000	" "
Grand Canyon	299	——	——	5,312	P. O. (2)	25,000	" "
Yuma	2,914	——	——	14,038	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Prescott	5,092	3,559	1,759	23,021	P. O. and O. (2)	100,000	" "
Flagstaff	1,633	1,271	963	15,850	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Kingman	900	——	——	7,618	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
CALIFORNIA							
Vallejo	11,340	7,965	6,343	33,262	P. O. (3)	100,000	Sen. Phelan
Richmond	6,802	——	——	26,099	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Palo Alto	4,486	1,658	——	26,571	P. O. (3)	50,000	" "
Placerville	1,914	1,748	1,690	10,038	P. O. (3)	50,000	" "
Venice	*——	——	——	13,501	P. O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Stephens
Quincy	*——	——	——	4,601	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Raker
Placerville	1,914	1,748	1,690	10,038	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Yreka	1,134	1,254	1,100	10,095	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Alturas	916	——	——	5,517	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Susanville	638	——	——	7,058	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" "
San Francisco	N.F.	——	——	N.F.	Marine Hosp.	500,000	" Kahn
Petaluma	5,880	4,871	3,692	32,348	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Kent
Santa Monica	7,847	3,057	1,580	41,139	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" Stephens
San José	28,946	21,500	18,060	143,000	P. O. and O. (3)	350,000	Sen. Phelan
San Mateo	4,384	1,832	——	17,909	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
San Mateo	4,384	1,832	——	17,909	P. O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Hayes
Palo Alto	4,486	1,658	——	26,571	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Woodland	3,187	2,886	3,069	18,832	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Curry
Bishop	1,190	——	——	9,482	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Kettner
Redlands	10,449	4,797	1,904	40,527	P. O. Site	30,000	" "
Modesto	4,034	2,024	2,402	34,634	P. O. (2)	100,000	" Church
Oakland	150,174	66,960	48,682	N.F.	P. O. and O. (2)	1,000,000	" Elston
Long Beach	17,809	2,252	564	99,319	P. O. and O. (3)	300,000	" Randall
COLORADO							
Alamosa	3,013	1,141	973	11,678	P. O. (3)	100,000	Sen. Shafroth
Lamar	2,977	987	566	14,271	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Salida	4,425	3,722	2,586	16,154	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Canon City	5,162	3,775	2,825	23,383	P. O. (2)	100,000	" "
Montrose	3,254	1,217	1,330	17,919	P. O. and O. (2)	250,000	Rep. Taylor
Salida	4,425	3,722	2,586	16,154	P. O. Site (1)	20,000	" "
Durango	4,686	3,317	2,726	18,546	P. O. (1)	50,000	" "
Mancos	567	383	——	4,040	Park Bldg. (2)	50,000	" "
Sterling	3,044	998	540	17,969	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" Timberlake
Canon City	5,162	3,775	2,825	23,383	P. O. and O. (2)	100,000	" Keating
CONNECTICUT							
Manchester	13,641	10,601	8,222	10,462	P. O. (2)	90,000	" Oakey
Thompsonville	9,719	6,699	7,199	13,120	P. O. Site	20,000	" "
Winsted	8,679	7,763	6,183	29,672	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Glynn
Derby	8,991	7,930	5,969	25,209	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Norwalk	24,211	19,932	17,747	27,246	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Hill
Essex	2,745	2,530	2,035	8,087	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Freeman

*Not in Census of 1910 under these names.

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS INTRODUCED INTO 64TH CONGRESS

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
DELAWARE							
Georgetown	1,609	1,658	1,353	$7,700	P. O. and O. (3)	$75,000	Sen. Saulsbury
Georgetown	1,609	1,658	1,353	7,700	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Newark	1,913	1,213	1,191	11,388	P. O. and O. (2)	40,000	" DuPont
Newark	1,913	1,213	1,191	11,388	P. O. and O. (2)	40,000	Rep. Miller
FLORIDA							
Tarpon Springs	2,212	541	327	7,795	P. O. (3)	75,000	Rep. Sparkman
Plant City	2,481	720	349	13,572	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Fort Myers	2,463	943	575	15,180	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Fort Meade	1,165	261	267	6,454	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Brooksville	979	641	512	5,566	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Bradentown	1,886	——	——	13,081	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Arcadia	1,736	799	——	14,564	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
West Palm Beach	1,743	564	——	25,850	P. O. and O. (3)	56,000	" "
Fort Pierce	1,333	——	——	11,340	P. O. (3)	56,000	" "
Lake City	5,032	4,013	2,020	11,203	P. O. and O. (2)	60,000	" Clark
Perry	1,012	——	——	6,439	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
Monticello	1,829	1,076	1,218	6,065	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
GEORGIA							
Buena Vista	1,016	1,161	788	3,857	P. O. (3)	60,000	Rep. Adamson
Talbottom	*1,081*	*1,131*	*1,140*	3,628	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Greenville	909	815	——	2,848	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Sandersville	2,641	2,023	1,760	7,855	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" Vinson
Thomson	2,151	1,154	836	7,818	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" "
Tennille	1,622	1,121	953	4,561	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Sparta	1,715	1,150	1,540	5,351	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Pelham	1,880	945	385	6,719	P. O. (3)	60,000	" Park
Cairo	1,505	690	521	7,273	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Blakely	1,838	804	441	6,327	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Camilla	1,827	1,051	866	5,953	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Sylvester	1,447	552	——	5,580	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Millen	2,030	411	——	5,500	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Edwards
Waynesboro	2,729	2,030	1,711	7,022	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" "
Savannah	65,064	54,244	43,189	N.F.	Q. S. (3)	500,000	" "
Sylvania	1,400	545	338	5,237	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Covington	2,697	2,062	1,823	7,031	P. O (3)	75,000	" Tribble
Monroe	3,029	1,846	983	7,361	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Madison	2,412	1,992	2,131	7,333	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Eatonton	2,036	1,823	1,682	6,656	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Greensboro	2,120	1,511	1,313	5,107	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Gainesville	5,925	4,382	3,202	23,634	C. H. (3)	100,000	" "
Commerce	2,238	1,454	611	6,290	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Winder	2,443	1,145	202	7,317	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Lawrenceville	1,518	853	566	4,278	P. O. (3)	50,000	" "
Dahlonega	829	1,255	896	2,773	P. O. and O.	50,000	" "
Buford	1,683	1,352	496	4,649	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Toccoa	2,120	2,176	1,120	6,116	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Canton	2,002	847	655	11,366	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Winder	2,443	1,145	202	7,317	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Jefferson	1,207	726	540	4,085	P. O. and O.	50,000	" Bell
Decatur	2,466	1,418	1,013	7,230	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Howard
East Point	3,682	1,315	738	11,425	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Hawkinsville	3,420	2,103	1,755	8,129	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Hughes
Baxley	831	488	337	4,700	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Walker
Ocilla	2,017	805	——	5,664	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Jesup	1,415	805	907	5,065	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Barnesville	3,068	3,036	1,839	9,993	P. O. (2)	75,000	" Wise
Jackson				6,647	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Thomaston	1,645	1,714	1,181	6,144	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Cuthbert	3,210	2,641	2,328	7,813	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" Crisp
Ashburn	2,214	1,301	403	6,468	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Rossville	1,059	——	——	8,062	P. O. and O. (2)	50,000	" Lee

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building		Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
IDAHO								
Grangeville	2,534	1,132	540	$10,407	P. O.	(3)	$100,000	Rep. McCracken
Coeur d'Alene	7,291	508	491	19,499	P. O.	(1)	25,000	" "
Caldwell	3,543	997	779	20,030	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" Smith
Weiser	2,600	1,364	901	14,104	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Blackfoot	2,202	——	——	18,414	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Hailey	1,231	——	——	6,023	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Bonner's Ferry	1,071	349	——	6,675	P. O. and O.	(3)	75,000	" "
Nampa	4,205	799	347	20,634	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
ILLINOIS								
Hillsboro	3,424	1,937	——	14,829	P. O.	(3)	75,000	Sen. Lewis
Carlinville	3,616	3,502	3,293	12,566	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" "
Lacon	*1,495*	*1,601*	*1,649*	5,440	P. O. Site		10,000	Rep. Stone
Spring Valley	7,035	6,214	3,837	10,372	P. O.	(2)	100,000	" "
Carthage	2,372	2,104	1,654	10,901	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" Tavenner
East Moline	2,665	——	——	14,252	P. O. and O.	(3)	70,000	" "
Chicago, So. Side	N.F.	——	——	——	P. O.	(3)	1,500,000	Rep. Madden
Chicago	N.F.	——	——	——	P. O. Site	(1)	4,250,000	" Gallagher
Carlinville	3,616	3,502	3,293	12,566	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" Wheeler
Hillsboro	3,424	1,937	——	14,829	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" "
Peru	7,984	6,863	5,550	16,247	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" Fuller
Sparta	3,081	2,941	1,979	9,292	P. O.	(3)	60,000	" Denison
Carbondale	5,411	3,318	2,382	15,980	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" "
Herrin	6,861	1,559	——	13,139	P. O.	(3)	65,000	" "
Effingham	3,898	3,774	3,260	12,693	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" Foster
Rushville	2,422	2,292	2,031	8,484	P. O.	(3)	60,000	" King
Bloomington	25,768	23,286	20,484	122,227	Not given	(3)	150,000	" Sterling
Pittsfield	2,095	2,293	2,295	11,289	P. O.	(3)	60,000	" Williams
Oak Park	19,444	——	——	83,670	Not given	(2)	400,000	" McAndrews
Highland	2,675	1,970	1,857	9,611	P. O. and O.	(2)	60,000	" Rodenberg
Lake Forest	3,349	2,215	2,103	21,955	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" Foss
Lewistown	2,312	2,504	2,166	8,311	P. O. and O.	Site	15,000	" Chiperfield
INDIANA								
Linton	5,906	3,071	958	11,988	P. O.	(2)	100,000	" Cullop
Martinsville	4,529	4,038	2,680	14,424	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Spencer	2,150	2,026	1,868	19,402	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Sullivan	4,115	3,118	2,222	14,626	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Bicknell	2,794	——	——	6,971	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Fort Wayne	63,933	45,115	35,393	323,056	P. O. and O.	(3)	500,000	" Cline
Mt. Vernon	5,563	5,132	4,705	13,273	P. O. and O.	(2)	100,000	" Lieb
Lebanon	5,474	4,465	3,682	18,287	P. O. and O.	(2)	100,000	" Morrison
Noblesville	5,073	4,792	3,054	17,006	P. O. and O.	(2)	100,000	" "
Decatur	4,471	4,142	3,142	17,009	P. O.	(2)	60,000	" Adair
IOWA								
Harlan	2,570	2,422	1,765	11,809	P. O.	(3)	50,000	Rep. Green
Fairfield	4,970	4,689	3,391	28,798	P. O.	(2)	100,000	" Kennedy
Mt. Pleasant	*3,874*	*4,109*	*3,997*	17,011	P. O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Marengo	1,786	2,007	1,710	7,503	P. O. and O.	(2)	50,000	" Hull
Marion	4,400	4,102	3,094	11,688	P. O.	(3)	100,000	" Good
Algona	2,908	2,911	2,068	15,210	P. O. and O.	(3)	80,000	" Woods
Newton	4,616	3,682	2,564	32,156	P. O.	(2)	90,000	" Ramseyer
Albia	4,969	2,889	2,359	16,303	P. O.	(1)	90,000	" "
Corning	1,702	2,145	1,682	10,133	P. O.	(3)	60,000	" Towner
Eagle Grove	3,387	3,557	1,881	11,625	P. O.	(3)	80,000	" Sweet
Sheldon	2,941	2,282	1,478	13,514	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" Steele
Storm Lake	2,428	2,169	1,682	13,967	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" "
Spencer	3,005	3,095	1,813	16,495	P. O.	(3)	75,000	" "
Osage	2,445	2,734	1,913	37,679	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" Haugen
Oelwein	6,028	5,142	830	16,333	P. O. and O.	(2)	100,000	" "

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS INTRODUCED INTO 64TH CONGRESS

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
KANSAS							
Oswego	2,317	2,208	2,574	$15,166	P. O. and O. (3)	$75,000	Sen. Thompson
Seneca	1,806	1,846	2,032	7,502	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Columbus	3,064	2,310	2,160	13,279	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	Rep. Campbell
Oswego	2,317	2,208	2,574	15,166	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Wellington	7,034	4,245	4,391	21,073	Ag. Bldg. (3)	15,000	" Ayres
Olathe	3,272	4,351	3,294	15,919	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Taggart
Fort Scott	10,464	10,322	11,946	34,351	P. O. AH.	75,000	" "
Lawrence	12,374	10,862	9,997	71,789	P. O. Add.	25,000	" "
Garnett	2,334	2,078	2,191	9,755	P. O. and O. (3)	40,000	" "
Paola	3,207	3,144	2,943	12,037	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Junction City	5,958	4,695	4,502	17,777	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Helvering
Dodge City	3,214	1,942	1,763	21,246	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Shouse
Norton	1,787	1,202	1,074	9,398	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Connolly
Hayes	1,961	1,136	1,242	9,785	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Council Grove	2,545	2,265	2,211	9,141	P. O. (3)	35,000	" Doolittle
KENTUCKY							
Shelbyville	3,412	3,016	2,679	13,044	P. O. (1)	25,000	Rep. Helm
Stanford	1,532	1,651	1,385	6,228	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Barbourville	1,633	1,010	1,162	4,532	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Powers
Pineville	2,161	2,072	——	7,369	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Madisonville	4,966	3,628	2,212	12,615	P. O. (2)	65,000	" Kincheloe
Eminence	1,274	1,018	1,002	4,402	P. O. and O. (2)	50,000	" Cantrill
Central City	2,545	1,348	1,144	5,707	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" Thomas
Whitesburg	321	194	——	2,031	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Langley
McKee	146	106	——	526	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Hindman	370	231	——	1,173	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Salyersville	310	265	339	1,161	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Jenkins	1,897	2,068	——	3,847	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Booneville	236	251	——	829	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Inez	*(6)	——	——	1,016	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Hazard	537	——	——	4,477	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Pikeville	1,280	508	456	6,149	P. O. (2)	70,000	" "
Paintsville	942	541	506	5,195	P. O. (2)	70,000	" "
Prestonburg	1,120	409	305	3,059	P. O. (2)	70,000	" "
Falmouth	1,180	1,134	1,146	5,638	P. O. and O. (2)	50,000	" Rouse
Campbellsville	1,206	1,341	1,018	5,056	P. O. Site	10,000	" Johnson
Murray	2,089	1,822	518	6,357	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" Barkley
Hickman	2,736	1,589	1,652	8,538	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
LOUISIANA							
De Ridder	2,100	——	——	8,854	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Lazaro
Winnfield	2,925	——	——	9,098	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Aswell
Morgan City	5,477	2,332	2,291	8,370	Not given (3)	50,000	" Martin
Houma	5,024	3,212	1,280	12,095	Not given (3)	50,000	" "
Mansfield	1,799	847	908	11,192	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Watkins
Plaquemine	4,955	3,590	3,222	11,437	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Morgan
Covington	2,601	1,205	976	9,506	Not given	75,000	" "
Alexandria	11,213	5,648	2,861	72,261	P. O. Add. (1)	30,000	Sen. Broussard
MAINE							
Farmington	3,210	3,288	3,207	11,924	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Sanford	9,049	6,078	4,201	13,837	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Hinds
MARYLAND							
Baltimore	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. *(5)	1,000,000	Sen. Smith
Baltimore	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O.	1,000,000	Rep. Coady
Elkton	2,487	2,542	2,318	9,968	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Price
Easton	3,083	3,074	2,939	20,732	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "

*(6) Not in Census of 1910.

*(5) And beginning construction.

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
MASSACHUSETTS							
Boston	——	——	——	——	Federal (3)	$3,750,000	Rep. Gallivan
Boston	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. and O.	5,000,000	" "
Provincetown	4,369	4,247	4,642	$11,191	P. O. (2)	125,000	" Walsh
Everett	33,484	24,336	11,068	N.F.	P. O. (3)	125,000	" Roberts
Southbridge	12,592	10,025	7,655	41,201	P. O. (1)	20,000	" Paige
Leominster	17,580	12,392	7,269	39,537	P. O. (1)	20,000	" "
Gardner	14,699	10,813	8,424	22,800	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Clinton	13,075	13,667	10,424	21,324	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Boston	——	——	——	——	Im. Sta. (1)	120,000	" Tague
Wakefield	11,404	9,290	6,982	21,469	P. O (3)	100,000	" Dallinger
Waltham	27,834	23,481	18,707	N.F.	P. O. (1)	91,000	" Carter
Framinghan	12,948	11,302	9,239	84,899	P. O.	100,000	" "
Great Barrington	5,926	5,854	4,612	18,372	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	" Treadway
Lowell	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. and O. (3)	600,000	" Rogers
Salem	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O.	(No. app.)	" Gardner
MICHIGAN							
Hancock	8,981	4,050	1,772	25,309	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	Sen. Smith
Alma	2,757	2,047	1,655	15,658	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Fordney
St. Johns	3,154	3,388	3,127	15,792	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Marshall	4,236	4,370	3,968	62,763	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	" Smith
Claire	1,350	1,326	1,174	8,590	P. O. (3)	50,000	" Loud
St. Joseph	5,936	5,155	3,733	42,153	P. O. Site	25,000	" Hamilton
St. Joseph	5,936	5,155	3,733	42,153	P. O.	100,000	" "
South Haven	3,577	4,009	1,924	19,421	P. O. (3)	60,000	" "
Benton Harbor	9,185	6,562	3,692	54,702	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Boyne City	5,218	912	450	11,063	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Scott
Howell	2,338	2,518	2,387	11,965	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Kelley
MINNESOTA							
Northfield	3,265	3,210	2,659	21,099	P. O. (3)	60,000	" Davis
Breckenridge	1,840	1,282	655	9,278	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Steenerson
Detroit	2,807	——	——	15,362	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Thief River Falls	3,714	1,819	191	20,630	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Waseca	3,054	3,103	2,482	17,318	P. O. and O. (3)	110,000	" Anderson
Duluth	78,466	52,969	33,115	N.F.	P. O. and C. H. (2)	1,500,000	" Miller
Two Harbors	4,990	3,278	——	9,502	P. O. and O. (3)	85,000	" "
International Falls	1,487	——	——	12,867	P. O. (3)	85,000	" "
Marshall	2,152	2,088	1,203	13,141	P. O. (2)	50,000	" Volstead
Litchfield	2,333	2,280	1,890	12,368	P. O. (2)	50,000	" "
Wadena	1,820	1,520	895	11,267	P. O. (3)	50,000	" Lindbergh
Cass Lake	2,011	546	——	5,735	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Minneapolis	——	——	——		Federal (3)	700,000	" Smith
MISSISSIPPI							
Columbia	2,029	507	——	8,505	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" Harrison
Bay St. Louis	3,388	2,872	1,974	7,466	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Pascagoula	3,379	708	——	6,179	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Lexington	2,428	1,516	1,075	8,421	P. O. Site	5,000	" Humphreys
Indianola	1,098	630	249	7,661	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
MISSOURI							
Columbia	9,662	5,651	4,000	57,279	P. O. Site Add.	12,000	Sen. Reed
Cameron	2,980	2,979	2,917	10,330	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Alexander
Richmond	3,644	3,478	2,895	10,088	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Kansas City	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. (3)	3,000,000	" Borland
Columbia	9,662	5,651	4,000	57,279	P. O. Site Add.	12,000	" "

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS INTRODUCED INTO 64TH CONGRESS

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
Trenton	5,656	5,396	5,039	$14,387	P. O. and O. (2)	$100,000	Rep. Rucker
Centralia	2,116	1,722	1,275	8,383	P. O. (2)	60,000	" Shackelford
Sikeston	3,327	1,077	636	11,124	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" Russell
Caruthersville	3,655	2,315	230	10,658	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" "
West Plains	2,914	2,902	2,091	12,174	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" "
Charleston	3,144	1,893	1,381	9,346	P. O. and O. (3)	65,000	" "
Mountain Grove	1,722	1,004	830	12,826	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" Rubey
Lebanon	2,430	2,125	2,218	9,453	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" "
Neosho	3,661	2,725	2,198	28,524	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Decker
Aurora	4,148	6,191	3,482	51,210	P. O. and O. (2)	65,000	" "
Perryville	1,708	1,275	875	5,662	P. O. Site	5,000	" Hensley
Flat River	5,112	——	——	6,208	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
St. Genevieve	1,967	1,707	1,586	4,598	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
Sedalia	17,822	15,231	14,068	61,850	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" Hamlin
Unionville	*2,000*	*2,050*	*1,118*		P. O. (3)	50,000	" Lloyd
MONTANA							
Havre	3,624	1,033	——	20,822	Site	12,000	Sen. Walsh
Glasgow	1,158	——	——	13,606	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	" "
Great Falls	13,948	14,930	3,979	100,229	P. O. (1)	100,000	" Myers
Havre	3,624	1,033	——	20,822	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Stout
Glasgow	1,158	——	——	13,606	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Billings	10,031	3,221	836	94,174	P. O. and O. (1)	60,000	" "
Lewistown	2,992	1,096	——	42,862	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Glendive	2,428	——	——	17,122	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Great Falls	*13,948*	*14,930*	*3,979*	100,229	Weather Bu.	18,000	Sen. Myers
NEBRASKA							
O'Neill	2,089	1,107	1,226	8,924	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	Rep. Kinkaid
Scotts Bluff	1,746	——	——	12,320	P. O. and O. (3)	135,000	" "
Broken Bow	2,260	1,375	1,647	11,948	P. O. and O. (3)	135,000	" "
Lexington	2,059	1,343	1,392	9,971	P. O. and O. (3)	135,000	" "
Superior	2,106	1,577	1,614	11,495	P. O. and O. (3)	90,000	" Shallenberger
Red Cloud	*1,686*	*1,554*	*1,839*	6,940	P. O. Site	15,000	" "
Minden	1,559	1,238	1,380	7,420	P. O. Site	15,000	" "
Omaha	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. (3)	600,000	" Lobeck
David City	2,177	1,845	2,028	11,990	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Sloan
Seward	*2,106*	*1,970*	*2,108*	10,191	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" "
NEVADA							
Las Vegas	945	——	——	7,198	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Roberts
Elko	1,677	849	——	22,255	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Ely	2,055	——	——	8,315	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Tonopah	3,900	——	——	19,013	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Claremont	7,529	6,498	5,565	22,856	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Mason
NEW JERSEY							
Passaic	54,773	27,777	13,028	N.F.	P. O. and O. (1)	150,000	" Drukker
Montclair	21,550	13,962	——	N.F.	P. O. and O. (1)	10,000	" Lehlbach
Weehawken	11,288	5,325	1,943	82,857	P. O. and O. (3)	250,000	" Eagan
Phillipsburg	13,903	10,052	8,644	24,243	P. O. and O. (3)	250,000	" Hart
Millville	12,451	10,583	10,002	21,833	P. O. and O. (1)	50,000	Sen. Martine
Millville	12,451	10,583	10,002	21,833	P. O. (1)	50,000	Rep. Bacharach
Union	21,023	15,187	10,643	82,857	P. O. and O. (3)	250,000	" Eagan
NEW MEXICO							
Socorro	*1,560*	*1,512*	*2,295*	4,813	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	Sen. Catron
Santa Rosa	1,031	——	——	3,308	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Clayton	970	——	——	7,848	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	" "
Silver City	3,217	2,735	2,102	16,518	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Silver City	3,217	2,735	2,102	16,518	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Hermandez

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
NEW YORK							
Liberty	2,072	1,760	734	$17,948	P. O. and O. (3)	$50,000	Sen. O'Gorman
Monticello	1,941	1,160	1,016	15,578	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Long Island City	Part of New York City			185,391	P. O. (1)	100,000	" "
Walton	3,103	2,811	2,299	13,968	P. O. Site	10,000	Rep. Fairchild
Brooklyn	Part of New York City			N.F.	P. O. and O. (3)	3,500,000	" Dale
Canajoharie	2,273	2,101	2,089	25,913	P. O. (3)	65,000	" Charles
Oneida	8,317	7,538	6,083	33,153	P. O. and O. (2)	85,000	" Mott
St. Johnsville	2,536	1,873	1,263	9,901	P. O. (3)	65,000	" Charles
Albion	5,016	4,477	4,586	18,169	P. O. (3)	80,000	" Danforth
Dansville	3,938	3,633	3,758	46,034	P. O.. (3)	100,000	" "
Norwich	7,422	5,766	5,212	33,021	P. O. Site	25,000	" Fairchild
Newburgh	27,805	24,943	23,087	91,896	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" Platt
Herkimer	7,520	5,555	——	24,591	P. O. (3)	95,000	" Snyder
Walton	3,103	2,811	2,299	13,968	P. O. Site	25,000	" Fairchild
Port Henry	2,266	1,751	2,436	7,941	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Snell
Potsdam	4,036	3,843	3,961	19,320	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Liberty	2,072	1,760	734	17,948	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Ward
Ilion	6,588	5,138	4,057	25,409	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Snyder
Ticonderoga	2,475	1,911	2,267	11,513	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Snell
Wellsville	4,382	3,566	3,435	21,834	P. O. Site	12,500	" Hamilton
Dunkirk	17,221	11,616	9,416	33,069	P. O. and O. (2)	200,000	" "
Monticello	1,941	1,160	1,016	15,598	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Ward
Flushing	Part of New York City			143,275	P. O. (3)	300,000	" Caldwell
Far Rockaway	Part of New York City			68,763	P. O. (3)	150,000	" "
Jamaica	Part of New York City			143,990	P. O. (3)	300,000	" "
Long Island City	Part of New York City			185,891	P. O. (1)	100,000	" "
Yonkers	79,803	47,931	32,033	180,759	P. O. (1)	200,000	" Oglesby
Ballston Spa	4,138	3,923	3,527	15,032	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Parker
Lyons	*4,460*	*4,300*	*4,475*	16,460	P. O. and O. (2)	100,000	" Gould
Seneca Falls	6,588	6,519	6,116	26,710	P. O. and O. (3)	135,000	" "
Bronx	Part of New York City				P. O. and O. (2)	1,000,000	" Bruckner
Mechanicsville	6,634	4,695	2,679	17,757	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Parker
Nyack	4,619	4,275	4,111	25,257	P. O. and O. (2)	100,000	" Husted
White Plains	15,949	7,899	4,042	70,235	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Binghamton	48,443	39,647	35,005	N.F.	P. O. (2)	500,000	" Fairchild
Adams	1,458	1,282	1,360	27,837	P. O. Site	15,000	" Mott
Lowville	2,940	2,352	2,511	14,307	P. O. and O. (3)	85,000	" "
Bath	3,884	4,994	3,261	24,992	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Pratt
Utica	74,419	56,383	44,007	333,996	P. O. and O. (2)	365,000	" Snyder
NORTH CAROLINA							
Louisburg	1,775	1,178	667	8,128	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	Rep. Pou
Wadesboro	2,376	1,546	1,198	8,254	P. O. Site (1)	5,000	" Page
Sanford	2,282	1,044	367	9,568	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Rockingham	2,155	1,507	——	9,095	P. O. Site (1)	5,000	" "
Franklin	379	335	281	4,433	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Britt
Greensboro	15,895	10,035	3,317	N.F.	P. O. (2)	450,000	" Stedman
Mt. Airy	3,844	2,680	1,768	11,692	P. O. (2)	100,000	" "
Lumberton	2,230	849	584	12,433	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" Godwin
Dunn	1,823	1,072	419	9,252	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Albemarle	2,116	1,382	248	8,759	P. O. (3)	70,000	" Doughton
Morganton	2,712	1,938	1,557	10,211	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Webb
Murphy	977	604	803	5,118	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Britt
Wilson	6,717	3,525	2,126	24,560	P. O. (1)	130,000	" Kitchin
Williamston	1,574	912	751	6,043	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Small
Mt. Olive	1,071	617	393	5,679	P. O. (2)		" Hood
Clinton	1,101	958	839	6,254	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Morehead City	2,039	1,379	1,064	5,538	P. O. Site	10,000	" "
Marion	1,519	1,116	799	8,315	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Britt
Beaufort	2,483	2,195	2,007	4,678	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" Hood
Marion	1,519	1,116	799	8,315	P. O. and O.	65,000	Sen. Overman
NORTH DAKOTA							
Pembina	717	929	670	2,027	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	Sen. McCumber
Fargo	14,331	9,589	5,664	N.F.	P. O. (2)	300,000	Rep. Helgesen

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS INTRODUCED INTO 64TH CONGRESS

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
OHIO							
Sandusky	19,989	19,664	18,471	$79,511	P. O. and O. (3)	$370,000	Sen. Pomerene
Bucyrus	8,122	6,560	5,974	25,656	P. O. Site	20,000	" "
Mount Vernon	9,087	6,633	6,027	30,729	P. O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Ashbrook
Painesville	5,501	5,024	4,755	41,738	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" Emerson
Wellsville	7,769	6,146	5,247	11,684	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Hollingsworth
Steubenville	22,391	14,349	13,394	64,389	P. O. and C. H. (3)	150,000	" "
Galion	7,214	7,282	6,326	24,930	P. O. and O. Site	20,000	" "
Napoleon	4,007	3,639	2,764	12,854	P. O. (2)	65,000	" Matthews
Port Clinton	3,007	2,450	2,049	12,785	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Sherwood
Eaton	3,187	3,155	2,934	11,290	P. O. and O. (3)	45,000	" Gard
Norwalk	7,858	7,074	7,195	28,659	P. O. and O. (3)	130,000	" Overmeyer
Circleville	6,744	*6,991*	*6,556*	17,505	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Ricketts
OKLAHOMA							
Muskogee	25,278	*14,418	†4,254	N.F.	P. O. (1)	50,000	Sen. Owen
Sapulpa	8,283	4,259	891	25,803	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	Rep. Murray
Vinita	4,082	3,157	2,339	17,817	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Davenport
Bartlesville	6,181	4,215	698	37,892	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" "
Nowata	3,672	2,223	498	14,701	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Pawnee	2,161	1,943	1,464	8,714	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" "
Pawhuska	2,776	2,408	——	11,641	P. O. and O. (3)	200,000	" "
Fairview	2,020	887	——	6,233	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Morgan
Cherokee	2,016	964	——	6,434	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Newkirk	1,992	1,778	1,754	8,656	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Alva	3,688	2,800	1,499	15,853	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Ponca City	*2,521*	*2,529*	*2,528*	12,283	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Perry	*3,133*	*2,881*	*3,351*	10,185	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Sulphur	3,684	2,935	1,198	7,237	P. O. and O. (3)	25,000	" Thompson
Norman	3,724	3,040	2,225	17,904	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Okmulgee	4,176	2,322	——	25,645	P. O. (5)	200,000	" Hastings
Elk City	3,165	2,195	——	11,251	P. O. Site	15,000	" McClintic
Clinton	2,781	1,278	——	12,873	P. O. Site	15,000	" "
Mangum	3,667	2,672	——	11,023	P. O. Site	15,000	" "
Hobart	3,845	3,136	——	14,134	P. O. (2)	75,000	" "
Frederick	3,027	2,036	——	11,881	P. O. (2)	75,000	" "
Duncan	2,477	2,451	1,164	8,272	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Ferris
Idabel	1,493	726	——	6,589	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Carter
Hugo	4,582	2,676	——	16,275	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Atoka	1,968	1,660	——	7,028	P. O. and O.	100,000	" "
OREGON							
Oregon City	4,287	3,494	3,062	20,334	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	Sen. Chamberlain
Hood River	2,331	766	201	19,445	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Lane
Corvallis	4,552	1,819	1,527	27,479	P. O. and O. (3)	70,000	" "
Hood River	2,331	766	201	19,445	P. O. (3)	100,000	Rep. Sinnott
Klamath Falls	2,758	447	364	16,190	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Oregon City	4,287	3,494	3,062	20,334	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Hawley
Grants Pass	3,897	2,290	1,432	14,840	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Corvallis	4,552	1,819	1,527	27,479	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
PENNSYLVANIA							
Philipsburg	3,585	3,266	3,245	17,016	P. O. (3)	75,000	Sen. Penrose
Middletown	5,374	5,608	5,080	14,468	P. O. (3)	75,000	Rep. Kreider
Lancaster	47,227	41,459	32,011	N.F.	P. O. and O. (2)	250,000	" Griest
Columbia	11,454	12,316	10,599	22,380	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Philadelphia	——	——	——	N.F.	C. H. Site (5)	2,000,000	" Moore
Pittsburgh	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. (2)	2,500,000	" Garland
York	44,750	33,708	20,793	N.F.	P. O. (1)	25,000	" Lafean
Brookville	3,003	2,472	2,478	14,742	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" North
Kittanning	4,311	3,902	3,095	24,526	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Barnesboro	3,535	1,482	——	8,023	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Bailey
Tyrone	7,176	5,487	4,705	98,485	P. O. (2)	125,000	" "

*1907. †1900.

(5) Remodeling the Old Creek Capitol.

(5) And beginning construction.

Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
Lansdowne	4,066	2,630	——	$25,667	P. O. and O. (3)	$75,000	Rep. Butler
Sunbury	13,770	9,810	5,930	36,932	F. B. (1)	150,000	" Lesher
Philipsburg	3,585	3,266	3,245	17,016	P. O. Site	30,000	" Rowland
Philipsburg	3,585	3,266	3,245	17,016	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Somerset	2,612	1,834	1,713	16,076	P. O. (3)	75,000	" Hopwood
Elizabeth	2,311	1,866	1,804	5,261	P. O. (7)	25,000	" Coleman
Lewisburg	*3,081*	*3,457*	*3,248*	15,203	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Focht
Lewistown	8,166	4,451	3,273	22,643	P. O. (1)	30,000	" "
Midland	1,244	——	——	10,619	P. O. (3)	85,000	" Temple
Duquesne	15,727	9,036	——	13,740	P. O. and O. (3)	125,000	" Barchfeld
Greenville	5,909	4,814	3,674	31,245	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Miller
Philadelphia	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. Site	2,000,000	" Graham
Philadelphia	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. (3)	5,000,000	" "
Midland	1,244	——	——	10,619	P. O. (3)	85,000	Sen. Penrose

(7) Purchase of building.

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Pier	*1,250*	*1,523*	*1,408*	8,252	P. O. (1)	5,000	Rep. Stiness
Warren	6,585	5,108	4,489	8,458	P. O. (2)	75,000	" O'Shaunessy

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken	3,911	3,414	2,362	13,818	P. O.		" Byrnes
Rock Hill	7,216	5,485	2,744	23,975	P. O. and C. H. (3)	60,000	" Finley
Cheraw	2,873	1,151	976	8,442	P. O.		" "
Yorkville	2,326	2,012	1,533	8,596	P. O.		" "
Winnsboro	1,754	1,765	1,738	6,114	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Winnsboro	1,754	1,765	1,738	6,114	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Dillon	1,757	1,015	82	7,733	P. O. and O. (2)	50,000	" Ragsdale
Conway	1,228	705	677	6,030	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
Hartsville	2,365	704	342	9,884	P. O. Site	No sum stated	" "
Kingstree	1,372	760	539	6,009	P. O. Site	5,000	" "
Greenwood	6,614	4,824	1,326	23,297	C. H. (3)	100,000	" Aiken
Easley	2,983	903	421	5,342	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Seneca	1,313	920	——	5,289	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Walterboro	1,677	1,491	1,171	5,555	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" Whaley
Manning	1,854	1,430	1,069	5,435	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
St. George	957	576	629	3,292	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Summerville	2,355	2,420	2,219	7,796	P. O. and Site	10,000	" "
Woodruff	1,880	596	380	3,468	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Nicholls
Greer	1,673	648	320	6,643	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Bamberg	1,937	1,533	696	5,762	P. O. Site	5,000	" Byrnes

SOUTH DAKOTA

Canton	2,103	1,943	1,101	10,006	P. O. and O. (3)	85,000	" Dillon
Vermilion	2,187	2,183	1,496	13,266	P. O. (2)	75,000	" "

TENNESSEE

Newport	2,003	1,630	658	7,552	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Sells
Elizabethton	2,478	——	——	6,094	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Rogersville	1,242	1,386	1,153	7,679	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Sevierville	675	——	——	5,647	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Clinton	1,090	1,111	1,198	3,677	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Austin
Rockwood	3,660	2,899	2,305	6,242	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" "
LaFollette	2,816	366	——	5,065	P. O. and O. (3)	160,000	" "
Jefferson City	1,328	——	——	4,877	P. O. and O. (3)	160,000	" "
Lenoir City	3,392	——	——	6,460	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" "
McMinnville	2,299	1,980	1,677	8,724	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Moon
Sparta	1,409	895	712	5,246	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Madisonville	(8)	——	——	3,367	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Pikeville	(8)	——	——	2,743	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Lexington	1,497	1,332	715	5,575	P. O. (3)	50,000	" Sims
Huntington	1,112	1,332	707	4,427	P. O. (3)	50,000	" "
South Pittsburgh	2,106	1,789	1,479	5,095	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Moon

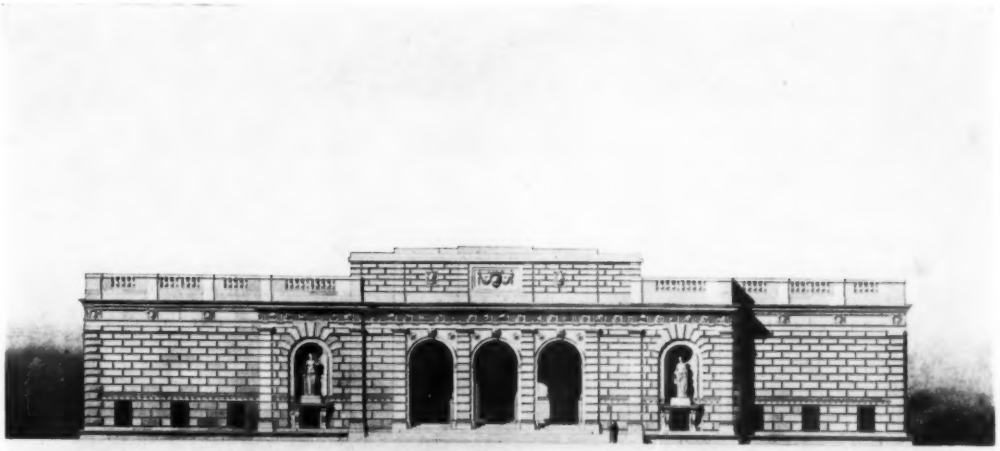
(8)—Not included, under this name, in the Census of 1910.

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS INTRODUCED INTO 64TH CONGRESS

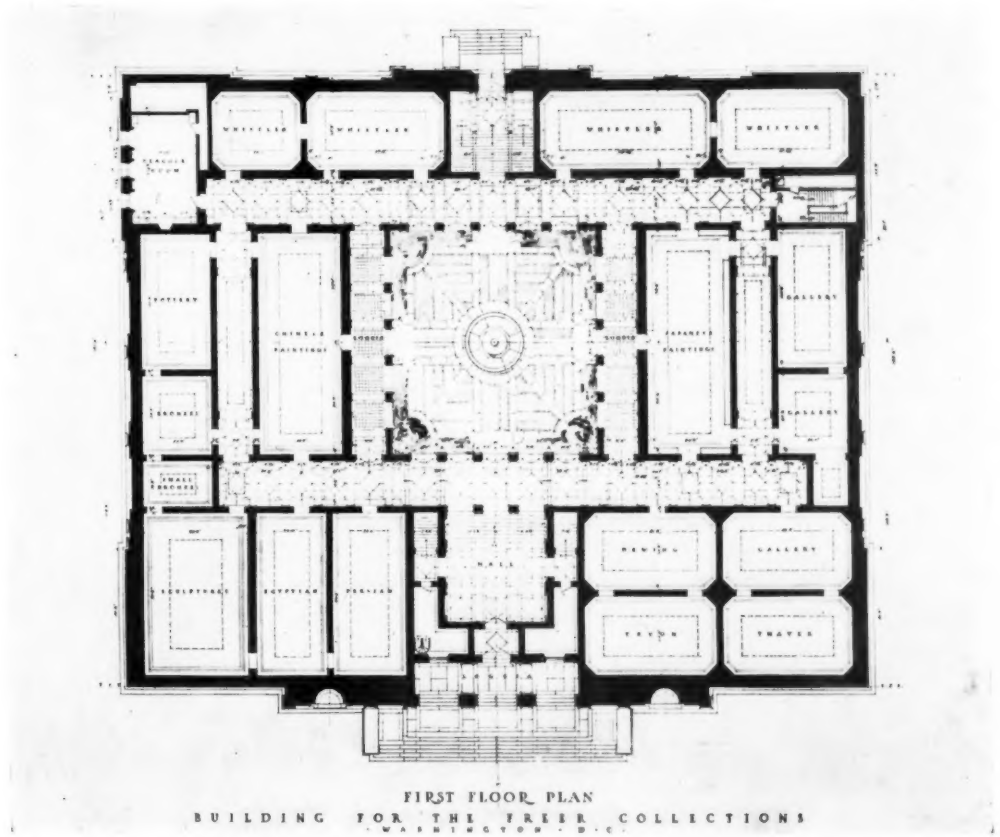
Town	Population 1910	Population 1900	Population 1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building		Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
Dickson	1,850	1,363	938	$7,451	P. O.	(3)	$65,000	Rep. Padgett
Kingsport	(8)	——	——	3,266	P. O. and O.	(3)	75,000	" Sells
Jefferson City	1,328	——	——	4,877	P. O. and O.	(3)	60,000	" Austin
LaFollette	2,816	366	——	5,065	P. O. and O.	(3)	60,000	" "
Brownsville	2,882	2,645	2,516	8,111	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" Garrett
Memphis	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O.	(1)	50,000	" McKellar
Lewisburg	1,830	1,421	631	9,430	P. O.	(3)	65,000	" Houston
McKenzie	1,322	1,266	1,166	5,615	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" Simms
TEXAS								
Fort Worth	73,312	26,688	23,076	N. F.				Sen. Sheppard
Childress	3,818	692	——	15,177	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" "
Canadian	1,648	——	——	7,064	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Memphis	1,936	——	——	9,633	P. O. and O.	(2)	75,000	" "
Big Springs	4,102	——	——	12,424	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Brownsville	10,517	6,305	6,134	18,161	Federal		250,000	" "
Huntsville	2,072	2,485	1,509	10,707	P. O. and O.	(2)	75,000	" "
Austin	29,860	22,258	14,575	N.F.	P. O. Imp.		75,000	" "
San Antonio	96,614	53,321	37,673	N.F.	P. O. Imp.		20,000	" "
Plainview	2,829	——	——	16,330	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" Culberson
Paris	11,269	9,358	8,254	46,498	P. O. and O.	(3)	200,000	" Sheppard
Taylor	5,314	4,211	2,584	20,178	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" Culberson
Coleman	3,046	1,362	906	10,723	P. O.	(2)	65,000	Rep. Slayden
Canadian	1,648	——	——	7,064	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" Stephens
Bowie	2,874	2,600	1,486	10,218	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Childress	3,818	692	——	15,177	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Quanah	3,127	1,651	1,477	11,628	P. O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Memphis	1,936	——	——	9,633	P. O.	(2)	50,000	" "
Henderson	(8)	——	——	6,666	P. O.	(3)	65,000	" Young
Crockett	3,947	2,612	1,445	7,801	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" Gregg
Jacksonville	2,875	1,568	970	12,763	P. O. Site		10,000	" Dies
Fort Worth	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O.	(3)	700,000	" Callaway
Lockhart	2,945	2,306	1,233	10,617	P. O. Site		10,000	" Buchanan
Dallas	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. and Sub. Sta.	(2)	2,250,000	" Summers
Mexia	2,694	2,393	1,674	10,500	P. O. and O.	(3)	80,000	" Hardy
Galveston	——	——	——	N.F.	C. H.	(3)	1,000,000	Sen. Sheppard
Galveston	——	——	——	N.F.	Site		150,000	Rep. Gregg
Galveston	——	——	——	N.F.	Marine Hospital	(3)	200,000	" "
Teague	3,288	——	——	8,055	P. O. and O.	(3)	80,000	" Hardy
Taylor	5,314	4,211	2,584	20,178	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" Buchanan
Georgetown	3,096	2,790	2,447	12,281	P. O.	(2)	75,000	" "
Kingsville	(8)	——	——	13,261	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" McLemore
Big Springs	4,102	——	——	12,424	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" Smith
Sweetwater	4,176	670	614	14,349	P. O. and O.	(2)	100,000	" "
Ballinger	3,536	1,128	——	11,989	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	" "
Fort Worth	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O.	(3)	500,000	" Callaway
Huntsville	2,072	2,485	1,509	10,707	P. O. and O.	(2)	75,000	" Eagle
Paris	11,269	9,358	8,254	46,498	P. O. and O.	(2)	200,000	" Black
Lufkin	2,749	1,527	529	12,026	P. O.	(3)	100,000	" Dies
Seguin	3,116	2,421	1,716	10,884	P. O. and O.	(2)	50,000	" Garner
Alvin	1,453	986	261	9,051	P. O.	(3)	65,000	" Burgess
Galveston	——	——	——		C. H.	(3)	1,000,000	" Gregg
UTAH								
Bingham Canyon	2,881	——	——	11,715	P. O. and O.	(3)	75,000	Sen. Sutherland
Nephi	2,759	2,208	2,034	4,935	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" Smoot
Cedar City	1,705	1,425	967	3,214	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Price	1,021	539	209	6,918	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Park City	3,439	3,759	2,850	8,002	P. O.	(1)	5,000	" "
St. George	1,737	1,600	——	3,965	P. O.	(4)	50,000	" Sutherland
Ephraim	2,296	2,086	——	3,251	P. O.	(4)	25,000	" "
Springville	3,356	3,422	2,849	4,156	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" "
Nephi	2,759	2,208	2,034	4,935	P. O. and O.	(3)	100,000	Rep. Howell
Manti	2,423	2,408	1,950	3,849	P. O. and O.	(3)	50,000	" "

(4)—Providing that a site be furnished free to the Government.

Town	Population 1910	1900	1890	Post-Office Receipts	Kind of Building	Amount of Appropriation	Bill Introduced by
Ephraim	2,296	2,086	——	$3,251	P. O. (3)	$50,000	Rep. Howell
Beaver City	1,899	1,701	——	3,560	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Cedar City	1,705	1,425	967	3,214	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Mt. Pleasant	2,280	2,372	2,254	3,854	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
St. George	1,737	1,600	——	3,965	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Park City	3,439	3,759	2,850	8,002	P. O. (1)	5,000	" "
VIRGINIA							
Staunton	10,604	7,289	6,975	47,023	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Flood
West Point	*1,307*	*1,307*	*2,018*	5,039	P. O. and O. (2)	50,000	" Montague
Coeburn	645	295	——	3,949	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Slemp
Bristol	6,247	4,579	2,902	45,283	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Marion	2,727	2,045	1,651	9,354	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Blacksburg	875	768	——	8,095	P. O. (3)	50,000	" Glass
Orange	674	536	571	9,904	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Carlin
Culpepper	1,795	1,618	1,620	11,151	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Louisa	318	261	——	5,084	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
WASHINGTON							
Seattle	——	——	——	N.F.	P. O. and O. (1)	950,000	" Humphrey
Bremerton	2,903	——	——	17,399	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Snohomish	3,244	2,101	1,993	10,217	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" Hadley
Mount Vernon	2,381	1,120	770	15,570	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Anacortes	4,168	1,476	1,131	11,801	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Blaine	2,289	1,592	1,563	7,692	P. O. and O. (3)	50,000	" "
Hoquiam	8,171	2,608	1,302	23,230	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Johnson
Centralia	7,311	1,600	2,026	21,180	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Puyallup	4,544	1,884	1,732	13,199	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Chehalis	4,507	1,775	1,309	18,318	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" "
Tacoma	——	——	——		Im. Sta. (3)	500,000	" "
Seattle	——	——	——		Im. Sta. (3)	500,000	" Humphrey
WEST VIRGINIA							
Keyser	3,705	2,536	2,165	13,733	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Brown
Weston	2,213	2,560	2,143	19,153	P. O. (3)	200,000	" Neely
Mannington	2,672	1,681	908	12,340	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Salem	2,169	746	310	8,188	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "
Logan	1,640	444	——	12,056	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Littlepage
Princeton	3,027	——	——	10,252	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Cooper
Webster Springs	500	297	——	2,362	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Littlepage
Keyser	3,705	2,536	2,165	13,733	P. O. and O. (3)	150,000	" Sutherland
Beckley	2,161	342	158	9,305	P. O. and O. Site	10,000	" "
Hinton	3,656	3,763	2,570	15,623	P. B. (1)	100,000	" Littlepage
Lewisburg	*803*	*872*	*1,016*	8,017	P. O. (3)	150,000	" "
WISCONSIN							
Reedsburg	2,615	2,225	1,737	11,840	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" Esch
Waupaca	2,789	2,912	2,127	13,262	P. O. (3)	60,000	" Browne
Sturgeon Bay	4,262	3,372	2,195	11,320	P. O. and O. (3)	65,000	" Konop
Marshfield	5,783	5,340	3,450	26,344	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Browne
Grand Rapids	6,521	4,493	1,702	27,973	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" "
Shawano	2,923	1,863	1,505	10,664	P. O. and O. (3)	60,000	" "
Portage	5,440	5,459	5,143	20,372	P. O. and O. (3)	100,000	" Burke
Ladysmith	2,352	——	——	10,304	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" Lenroot
Milwaukee	——	——	——	N. F.	P. O. (3)	500,000	" Cary
Two Rivers	4,850	3,784	2,870	15,728	P. O. (3)	100,000	" Reilly
Menasha	6,081	5,589	4,581	16,672	P. O. (3)	100,000	" "
Whitewater	*3,224*	*3,405*	*4,359*	16,190	P. O. and O. (3)	75,000	" "
Lake Geneva	3,079	2,585	2,297	15,065	P. O. and O. (3)	70,000	" "
WYOMING							
Green River	*1,313*	*1,361*	*1,723*	4,370	P. O. and O. (2)	75,000	" Mondell
Newcastle	*975*	*756*	*1,715*	4,174	P. O. (2)	75,000	" "
Sundance	*281*	*204*	*515*	2,989	P. O. (3)	75,000	" "



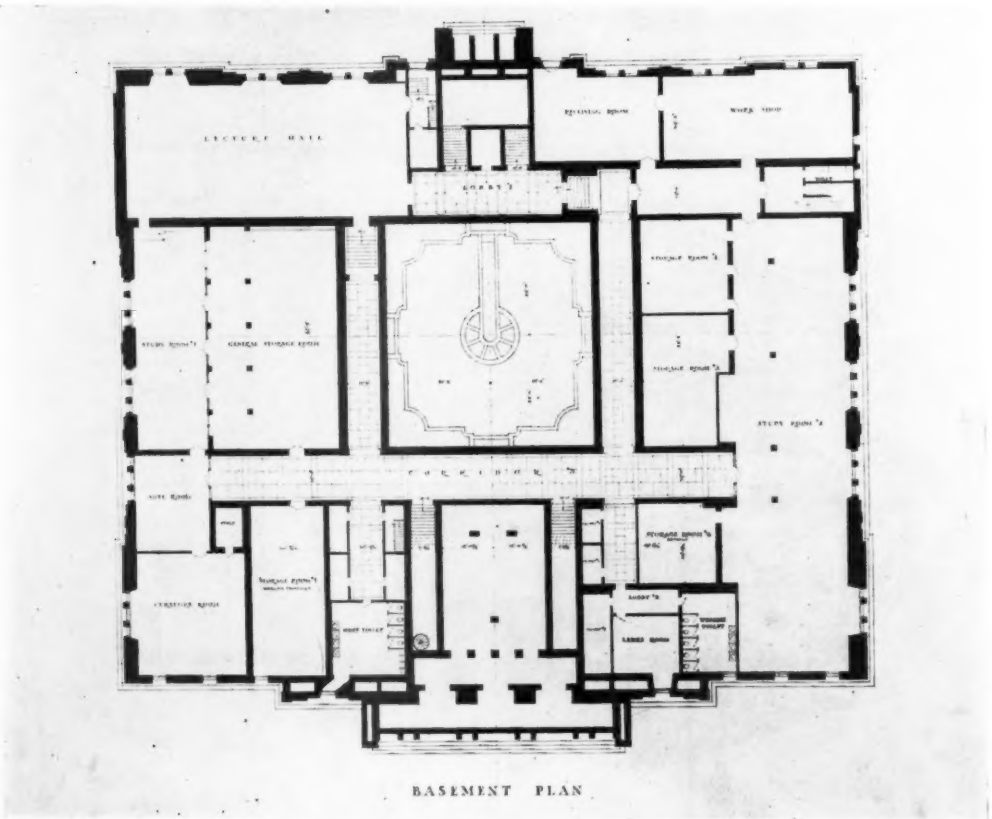
NORTH ELEVATION.
BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS
· WASHINGTON · D.C ·



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS
· WASHINGTON · D.C ·

THE BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Charles A. Platt, Architect

SECTION
BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS
· WASHINGTON · D·C·



BASEMENT PLAN

THE BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Charles A. Platt, Architect

Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

Official Notification of Awards—Judgment of April 25, 1916

Class "B," Fourth Analytique

Jury of Award.—F. H. Bosworth, Jr., H. Hornbostel, H. W. Corbett, P. Schultz, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., W. Lamb, L. S. Weeks.

Program.—"A Village Well."

Criticism.—The problem of the covered well has offered inspiration to many of the artists of Italy and France, where in most of the small towns there are beautiful types of its solution. As a rule, the students, in working up their problem, were influenced considerably by these charming examples, and presented well-thought-out designs. However, there was a lack of the usual careful consideration of the composition of the sheet as a whole, especially in the arrangement of the details. There was also considerable criticism of some of the renderings, which were so dark as to hide much of the good draughtsmanship.

Number of drawings submitted.—150.

Awards.—First Mention Placed, E. A. Bennett, Boston Architectural Club; A. Addis, Columbia University; J. Gregory and W. K. Harrison, Atelier Corbett, New York City.

First Mention, O. H. Cederlund, F. P. Sweet, M. E. Lavanoux, G. H. VanAnda, P. Meng, Jr., R. L. Fowler, Jr., H. Finkelstein, and P. N. Jensen, Columbia University; O. E. Cote, Rhode Island School of Design; J. L. Conarroe, T-Square Club, Philadelphia; F. C. Klawiter, University of Minnesota; G. J. Beisel, Atelier Wynkoop, New York City.

Class "B," Fourth Projet

Jury of Award.—F. A. Godley, J. Wynkoop, G. A. Licht, F. C. Hirons, J. M. Scrafford, W. Emerson, H. Sedgwick, L. Warren, H. O. Milliken, W. F. Hitchens, Professor Burnham.

Program.—"A Golf Club-House."

Criticism.—A men's golf club-house should not be a hotel or a residence, and there were plenty of both among the drawings submitted, but for Class "B" drawings they were all very good. The golfer wants to be able to reach the links easily from the locker-rooms or from the lounge, and, when loafing around the club, to be able to see what is going on at the first tee and the last green. A comfortable and airy lounge which could be fitted up in a home-like manner and a well-lighted and well-ventilated locker-room with plenty of space, are essentials for a good club-house. Many of the drawings had met these requirements and solved the problem with real character.

Number of drawings submitted.—153.

Awards.—First Mention Placed, M. C. Beebe, Atelier Hirons, New York City; L. J. Mahoney, Los Angeles Architectural Club; L. M. King, St. Louis Architectural Club.

First Mention, D. H. Bodin, W. F. Frampton, S. P. Stewart, R. E. Vernon, C. Clark, Carnegie Institute of Technology; A. P. McFarland, Columbia University; M. McF. Dennison, Atelier Hirons, New York City; J. J. Davidson, Atelier Licht, New York City; A. C. Zimmerman, Los Angeles Architectural Club.

Second Loeb Prize Competition

Jury of Award.—F. A. Godley, W. Emerson, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., H. Sedgwick, L. F. Peck and W. Lamb.

Program.—"An Entrance Gateway."

Criticism.—It has seldom been the duty of an S. B.-A. A. jury to pass upon the relative value of so poor a lot of drawings as were presented in this competition. There was not one drawing worthy of consideration for a first prize; that awarded second prize standing quite alone amongst its competitors. The drawings were either totally out of character, expressing expositions of national importance, or poorly presented.

Number of drawings submitted.—39.

Awards.—Placed first and awarded second prize, $25, L. Morgan, Atelier Hirons, New York City; placed second, R. Pallesen, Atelier Wynkoop, New York City; placed third, E. E. Weihe, Atelier Brown, S. F. A. C., San Francisco; placed fourth, G. M. D. Lewis, University of Pennsylvania; placed fifth, J. R. Pelich, Cornell University.

Judgment of May 16, 1916

Class "A," Fifth Projet

Jury of Awards.—F. A. Godley, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., J. H. Freedlander, H. McGoodwin, F. C. Hirons, E. V. Meeks, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., A. Ware, J. Wynkoop, L. Warren, J. V. VanPelt, C. L. Lawrance.

Program.—"A Memorial Amphitheater."

Criticism.—Most of the drawings submitted were well presented and nicely studied, but few showed a real grasp of the conditions of the problem. Some of the competitors seemed to have been confused by the freedom of the program. The amphitheater was to be placed on the dominating point of a large national cemetery, with the ground sloping away gradually. Such a position would allow monumental treatment without extreme height, and at once suggest a fore-

court or approach which would create a definite center of interest. The amphitheater was to be used for open-air services; therefore it should be as open as possible, to allow those attending to appreciate the dignity and beauty of the surroundings. Many of the drawings did show an excellent grasp of these rather difficult conditions and presented well-composed solutions.

Number of drawings submitted.—48.

Awards.—First Medal, G. L. Kaufman, Cornell University; H. L. Smith, Carnegie Institute of Technology; K. C. Welch, University of Pennsylvania.

Second Medal, C. Bein, Columbia University; M. E. Boyer, Jr., Carnegie Institute of Technology; K. Moriyama, Atelier Hirons, New York City; P. M. Hesser, Jr., and W. A. Cannon, University of Pennsylvania.

Class "A," Fifth Esquisse-Esquisse

Jury of Awards.—W. Emerson, H. Sedgwick, W. A. Boring, M. S. Wyath, J. Mackenzie, H. W. Corbett, L. S. Weeks, M. Flagg, 2nd, P. A. Cusachs.

This Jury also served as Jury of Award for Measured Drawings, Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse, and Class "A" and "B" Archæology Projet.

Program.—"The Navy Designing Department."

Criticism.—Class "A" seems to be hopelessly unable to grasp or give expression to the Esquisse-Esquisse problems presented to it. The patrons might well give much time to this type of work in their classes.

Number of drawings submitted.—18.

Awards.—Third Medal, G. L. Kaufman, Cornell University.

Mention, A. R. Brandner, Atelier Rebori, Chicago; R. M. Kennedy, Cornell University.

Class "B," Fifth Esquisse-Esquisse and Spiering Prize

Program.—"A Roadside Shrine."

Criticism.—The "B" Esquisse-Esquisse showed up extremely well, the only faults being those due to too much elaboration—a tendency to produce church compositions where the most elementary simplicity was best in character. The Jury takes pleasure in complimenting the Los Angeles Architectural Club on the exceptionally good work done by its members.

Number of drawings submitted.—56.

Awards.—Spiering Prize, $50 and First Mention, R. A. Lockwood, Los Angeles Architectural Club.

First Mention, D. R. Wilkinson and P. R. Williams, Los Angeles Architectural Club. (Placed second and third respectively for the prize.)

Mention, R. K. Harris, Boston Architectural Club; G. W. Travis, Atelier Brown, Jr., S. F. A. C., San Francisco; M. Hoffman, Columbia University; E. T. Dreibelbies, Carnegie Institute of Technology; L. J. Mahoney and G. Verge, Los Angeles Architectural Club; F. C. Mueller, Atelier Puckey-Chicago Architectural Club; F. Cook, Atelier Wynkoop, New York City.

Class "A" and "B," Fifth Archæology Projet

Program.—"An English Tap-Room of the Seventeenth Century."

Criticism.—The drawings presented were poor, with two exceptions lacking any evidence of a sufficient study to express the spirit and character of the particularly interesting architecture that marked this period.

Number of drawings submitted.—13.

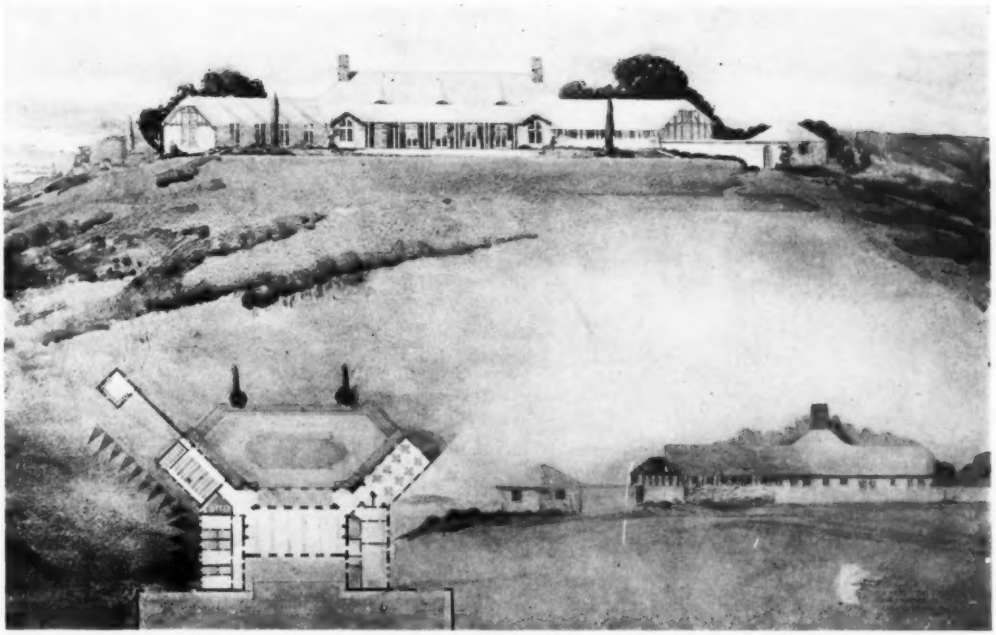
Awards.—Third Medal, F. D. Parham, Columbia University; W. T. Ammerman, Carnegie Institute of Technology; J. Pendlebury, care of E. A. Josselyn, New York City.

Nine Measured Drawings were submitted in this competition on which the following awards were made: Third Medal, W. R. Millward, Syracuse University; K. C. Welch and G. M. D. Lewis, University of Pennsylvania.

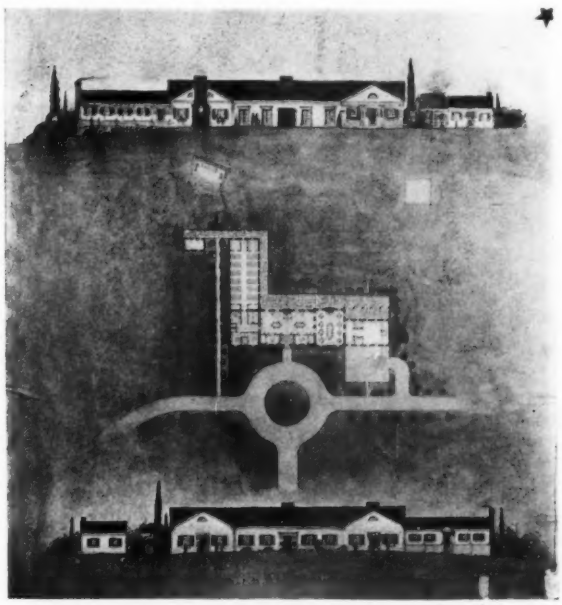
The work of Messrs. K. C. Welch, R. A. Lockwood, G. L. Kaufman, and J. Pendlebury will be published in the next number of the Journal.

The Portfolio of Drawings of the Work of the Students of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

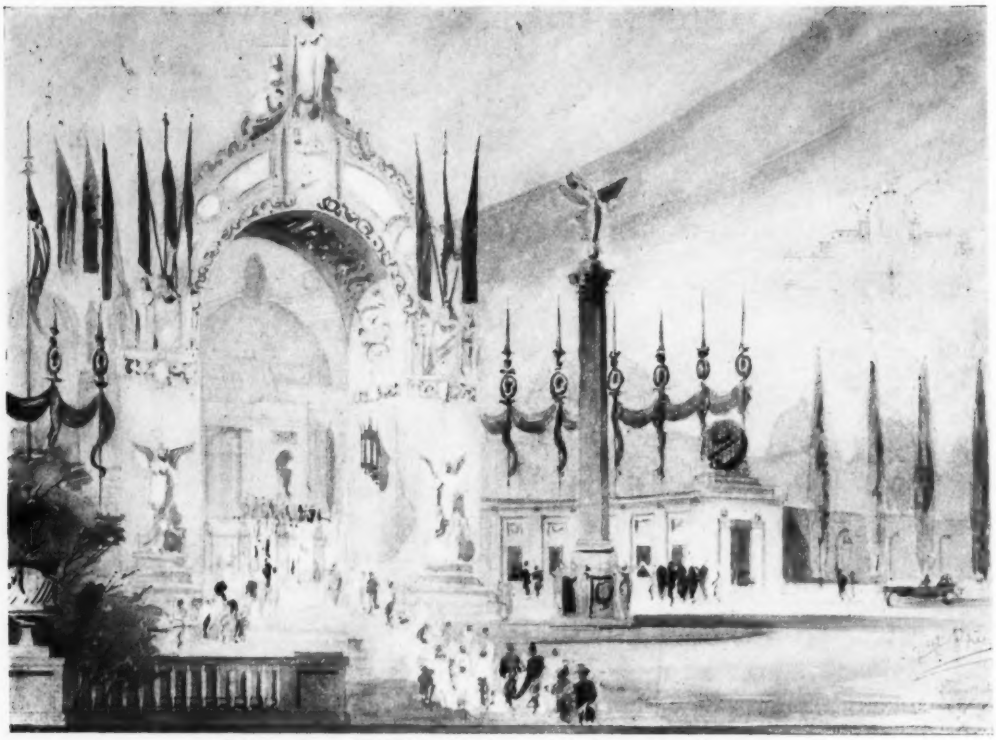
As has already been announced, the Journal has arranged for the publication of the drawings which have appeared in the Journal in portfolio form. These will be ready as soon as the last judgment has been published in the Journal,—probably about the first of July next. The price of the portfolio is Two Dollars. Only a limited number have been printed and none will be reprinted. Subscriptions should be mailed to the Journal, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.



CLASS B.—FOURTH PROJET.—A GOLF CLUB-HOUSE
First Mention Placed, L. J. Mahoney, Los Angeles Architectural Club

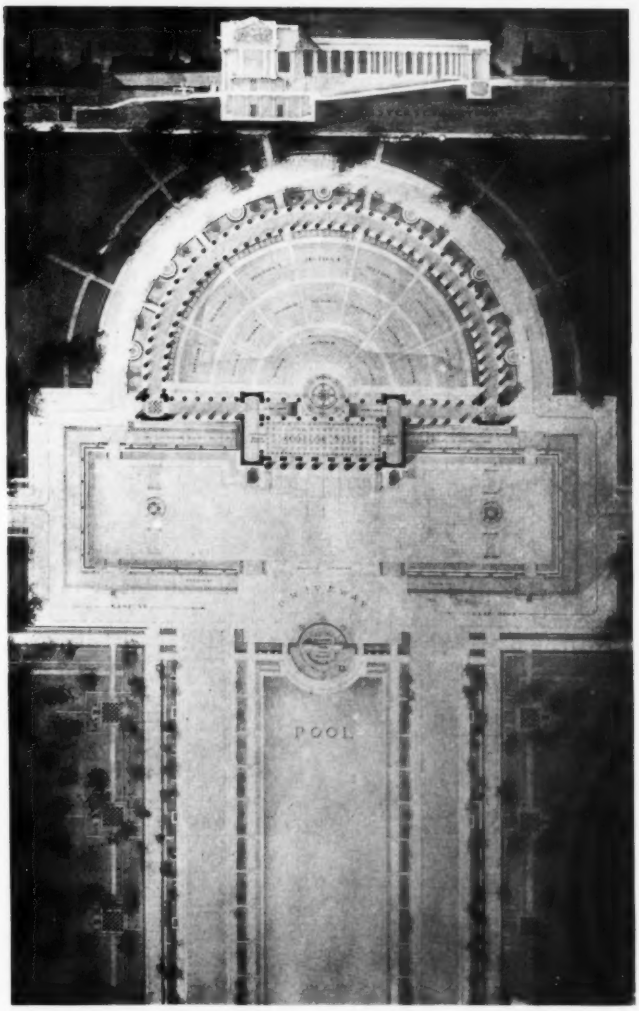


CLASS B.—FOURTH PROJET.—A GOLF CLUB-HOUSE
First Mention Placed, L. M. King, St. Louis Architectural Club

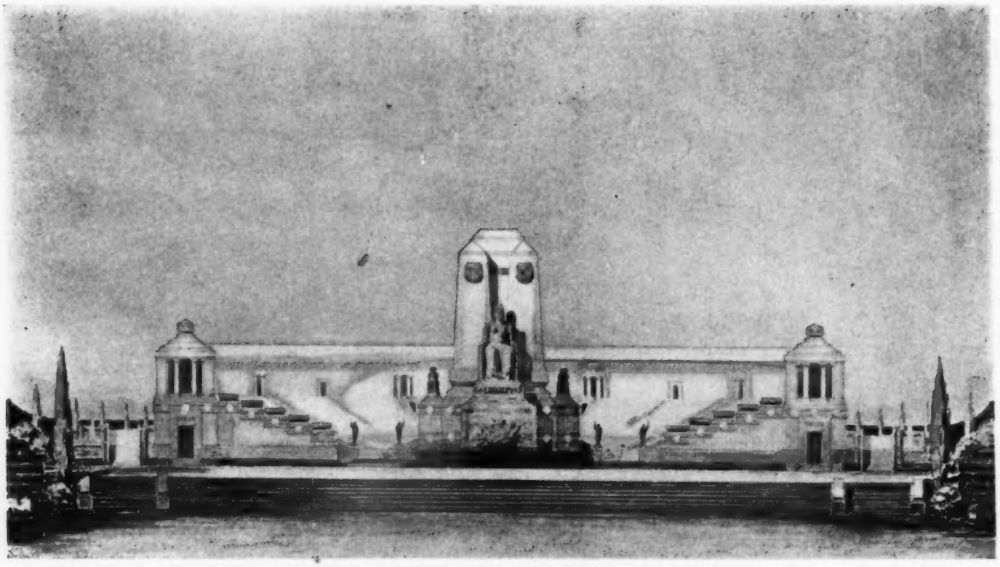


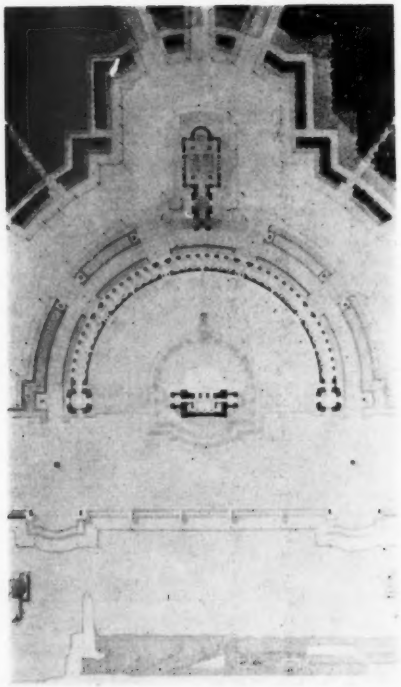
SECOND LOEB PRIZE COMPETITION.—AN ENTRANCE GATEWAY
Placed First, Second Prize, L. Morgan, Atelier Hirons, New York City

CLASS B.—FOURTH ANALYTIQUE.—A VILLAGE WELL
First Mention Placed, J. Gregory, Atelier Corbett, New York City



CLASS A.—FIFTH PROJET.—A MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER
First Medal, G. L. Kaufman, Cornell University





CLASS A.—FIFTH PROJET.—A MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER
First Medal, H. L. Smith, Carnegie Institute of Technology

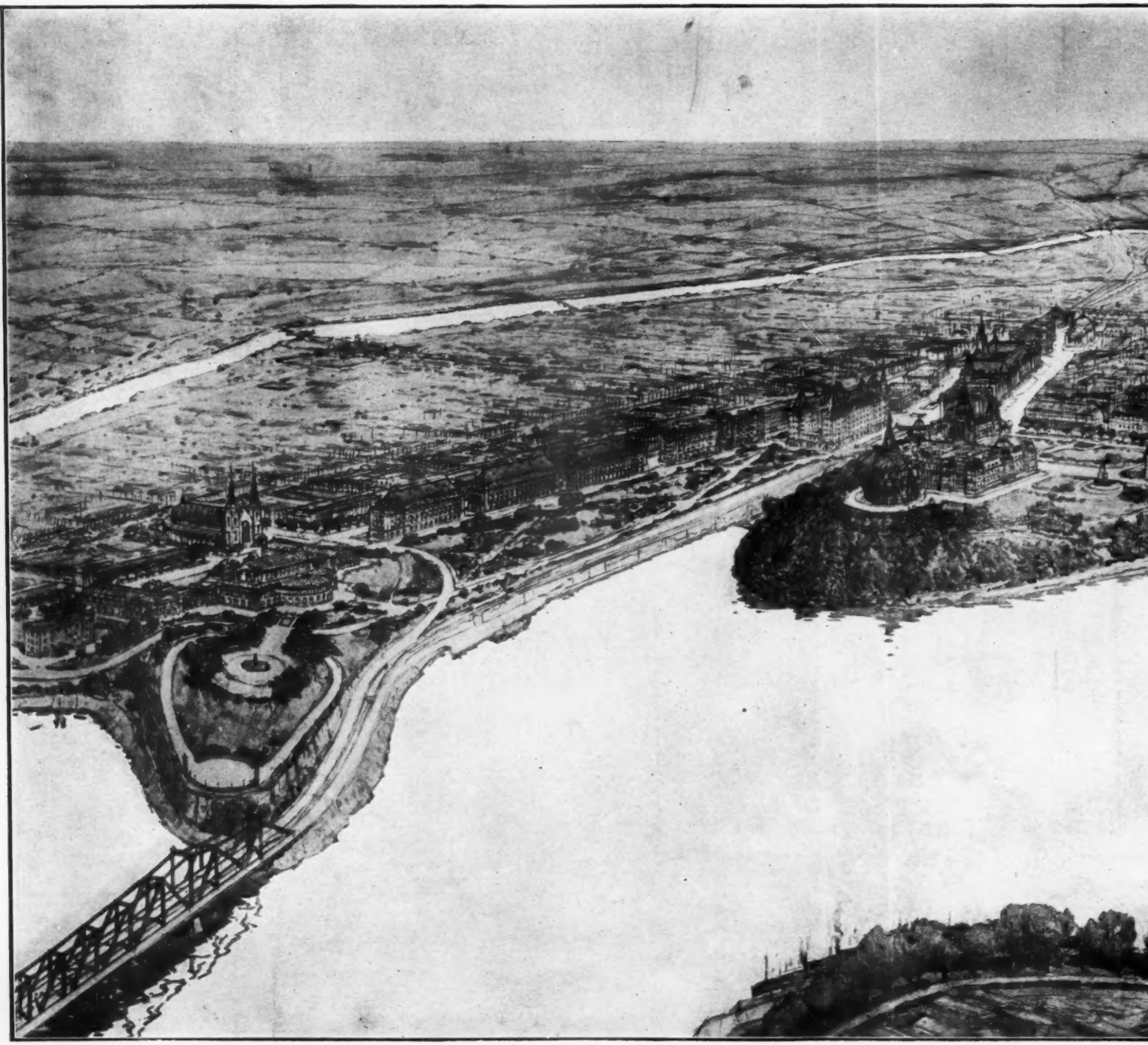
CITY OF OTTAWA.—PLAN OF GOVERNMENT CENTER, A

The relation between the municipal and railway center and the Government Group is apparent. One hundred and twenty acres are allowed for present and future sites for Governmental buildings. Washington has three hundred acres. This difference is offset by the wide expanse of the Ottawa River, in itself a setting, to equal which in other places many millions have been spent. For the various workshops of the Government, sites

T CENTER, AND OTTAWA AND HULL WATERFRONTS. PLATE II.

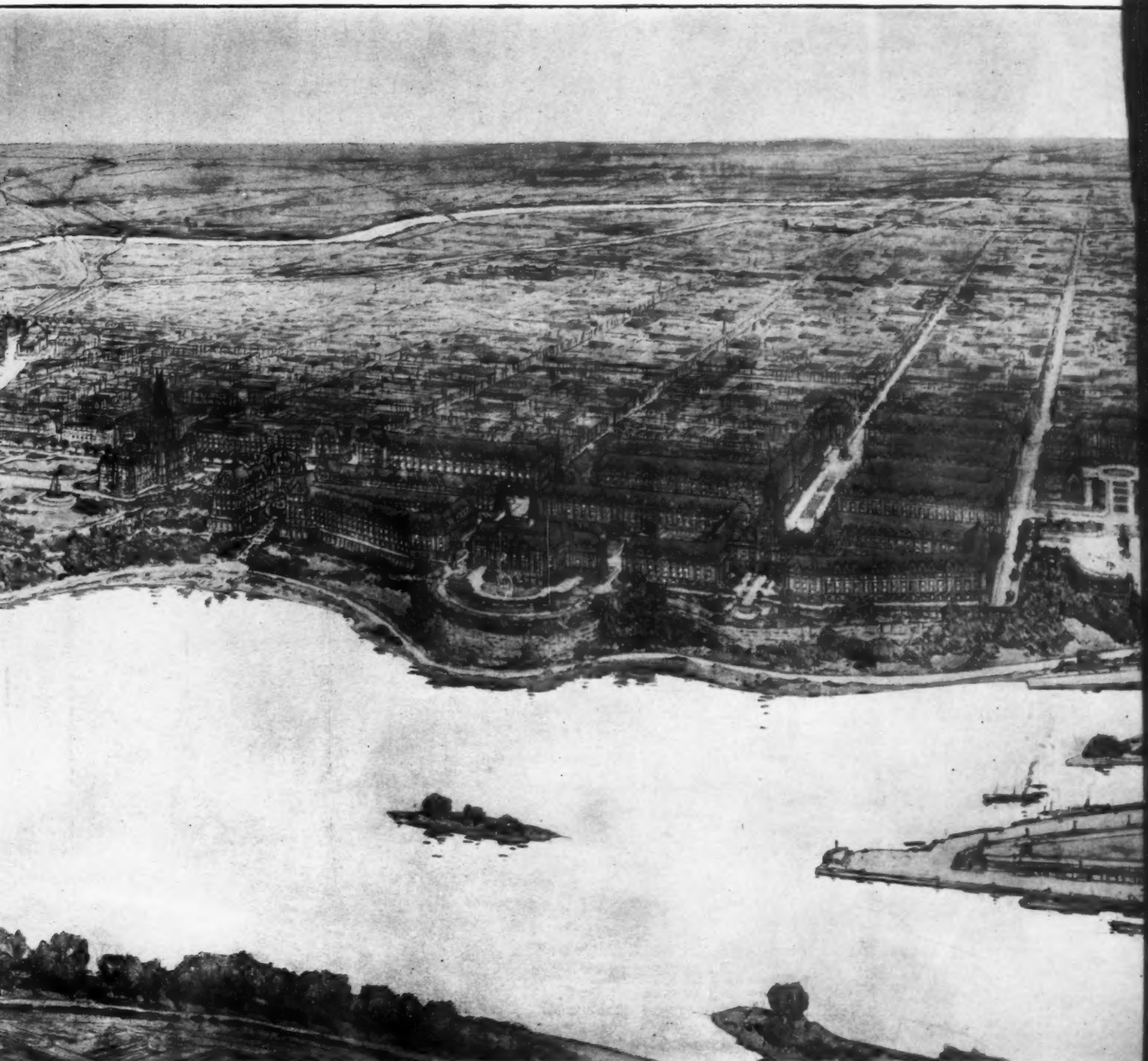
hundred
as three
cting, to
ent, sites

on lower ground are to be reserved at the extreme right, bordering the east side of Sussex Street. The axes of streets perpendicular to the waterfront are to be carried through to the river, affording interesting vistas. To provide proper means of communication and to relieve existing streets, a diagonal street on a viaduct over the railway and Canal is planned, shown at the southern end of the Municipal Plaza.



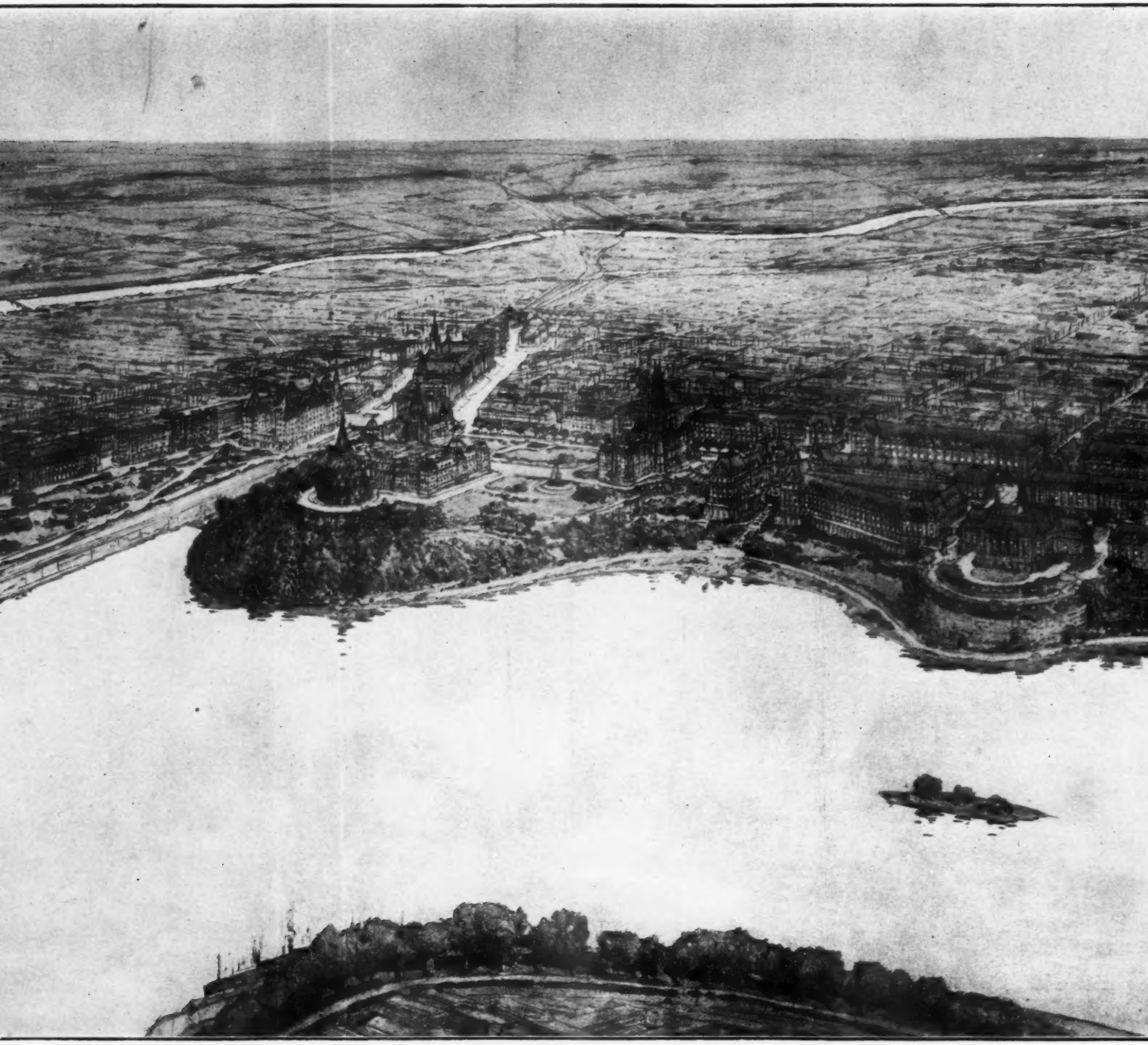
CITY OF OTTAWA.—FEDERAL CAPITAL OF CANADA. GENERAL VIEW OF PROPOSED IMPROVEME

Showing, from left to right, parked areas flanked on the left by public buildings and on the right by the Rideau latter, though used for commerce, is to be decked over a short distance from its mouth, forming the municipal and ra Plaza seen in the illustration to the rear of the wooded point. Capping this wooded area, called Parliament Hill, are the Buildings, recently burned, and further to the right, the proposed departmental and court buildings. On the extr shown the proposed new bridge with its Plaza, and in the left foreground, below the bridge, Victoria Island. This isl



MPROVEMENTS, LOOKING SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE OTTAWA RIVER FROM THE CITY OF HULL. DRAWN BY JULES GUERIN. PLAT

by the Rideau Canal. The unicipal and railway center ent Hill, are the Parliament s. On the extreme right is sland. This island is to be supplied with rail connections and is to serve as the main water-terminal district for Ottawa and Hull. A portion of the island, t the right of the bridge, is to be reserved for recreation. The central portion is to be raised one story high above wharves along th shore, to form a small park. The space under most of this park is to be available for storage purposes, to be made accessible to th bridge by ramped teamways. Discordant constructions near the entire shore-line are to be eliminated or modified in form an color, in harmony with the surroundings.



RAL CAPITAL OF CANADA. GENERAL VIEW OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS, LOOKING SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE OTTAWA RIVER FROM

right, parked areas flanked on the left by public buildings and on the right by the Rideau Canal. The
mmerce, is to be decked over a short distance from its mouth, forming the municipal and railway center
n to the rear of the wooded point. Capping this wooded area, called Parliament Hill, are the Parliament
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shore, to form a small park. The space under most of this
bridge by ramped teamways. Discordant constructions n
color, in harmony with the surroundings.

IVER FROM THE CITY OF HULL. DRAWN BY JULES GUERIN. PLATE III.

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r recreation. The central portion is to be raised one story high above wharves along the
er most of this park is to be available for storage purposes, to be made accessible to the
constructions near the entire shore-line are to be eliminated or modified in form and

CITY OF OTTAWA.—VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL AND RAILWAY CENTER, LOOKING NOR
THE RIGHT BACKGROUND. DRAWN BY JULES

As in other cities, Ottawa's Municipal Government is subordinated to the Federal Government, both in fact and in its relation to the city plan. In this instance, the proximity of the Railway Passenger Terminal to the Government and Municipal Buildings affords an opportunity of composing these elements around one large Plaza, formed by extending the present Plaza southward, as far as the proposed diagonal link, a section of which is shown cutting across the foreground, the whole covering over the Canal, the docks, and the railway and street-car tracks.

Open spaces
shown occup
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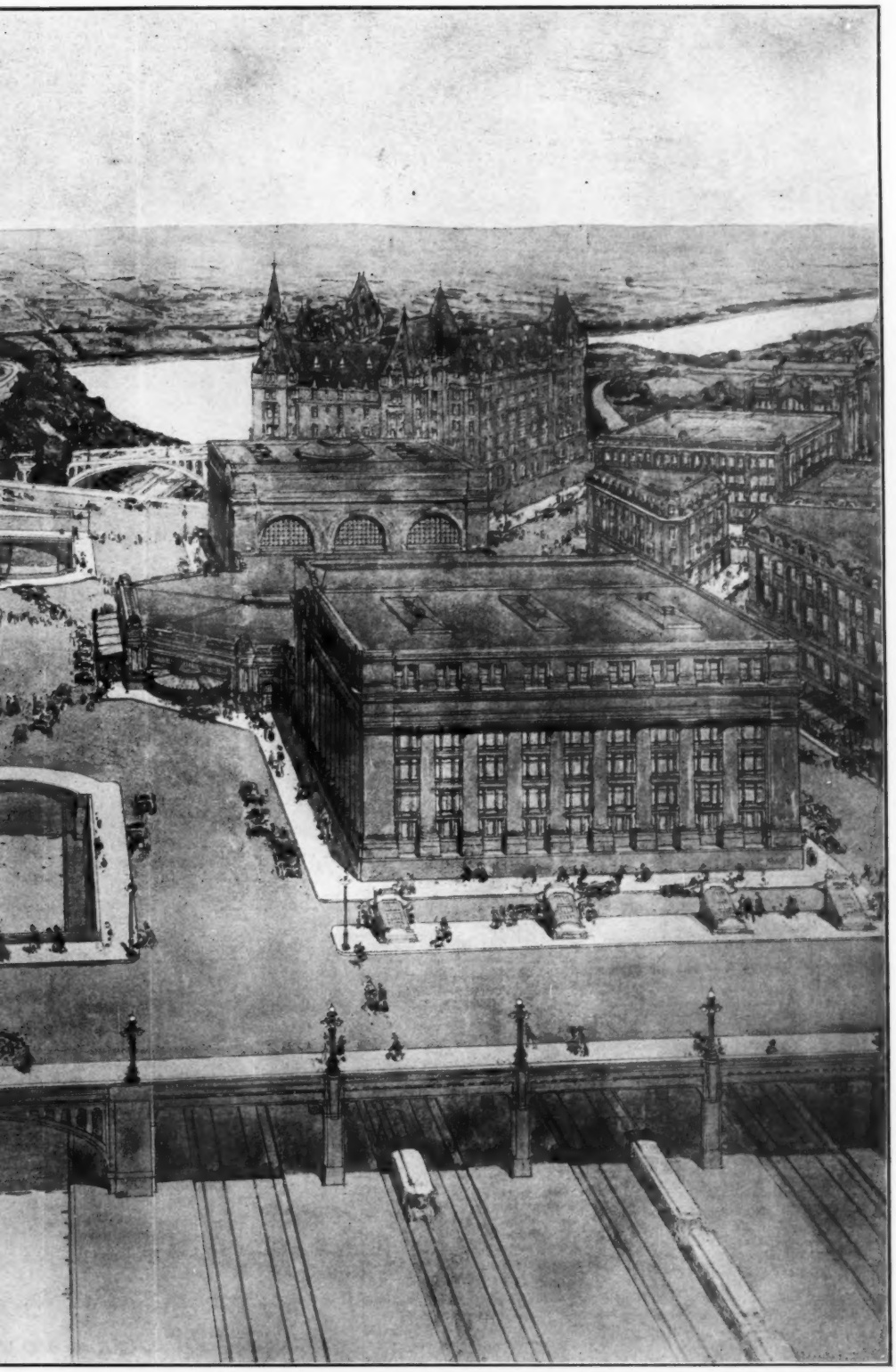

OOKING NORTH TOWARD THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, THE CHATEAU LAURIER IN
N BY JULES GUERIN. PLATE IV.

Open spaces, to furnish light and air to the Canal and docks, are provided. The future Municipal Buildings are shown occupying the left side of this new Plaza, with the Railway Terminal and Post Office occupying the right side, and with the new Post Office placed over the tracks. The incoming passenger may reach the proposed Plaza directly from the Concourse and find himself in a group of imposing buildings, with a fine view of the Parliament Buildings beyond.

A Plan for Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada

By E. H. BENNETT

The Ottawa and Hull plan* expresses all phases of city life, including commerce, industry and residence, the street system, parks, and transportation, and deals with their inter-relations, an essential study in a comprehensive city plan. In this article, however, the more strictly architectural phases of the problem are expressed.

A dominant thought has been to make the city of Ottawa worthy to be a capital. The problem is not one of an intensely built-up metropolis, but one in which a finer development affecting the whole city may be expressed, in which respect it resembles our own capital of Washington, rather than the great capitals of the old world, in which the seat of government is submerged by extensive commercial development.

The site lends itself naturally to a noble and striking treatment. Ottawa today is in many respects a beautiful city and, if well developed, will express in a high degree the magnificence of its site. It is, like Athens, encircled with violet hills.

Even before the plan was undertaken, the demonstrated needs of the government for new office space had resulted in the acquirement by the government of a large tract of ground lying along the river to the west of the present government buildings, while the plans naturally are made with a view to growth and expansion.

The two cities of Ottawa and Hull face one another across the Ottawa River. The development of the capital being the work of the nation, and financial aid from the government being necessary in such an undertaking, it was determined that the establishment of a Federal District was indispensable to the successful execution of the plans.

A glance at the plan of the central area, Plate I, will show that topographical conditions have been compelling factors in the growth of the city. Along the steep banks of the magnificent Ottawa River the city must continue to develop and, as a frontispiece to both the city and the river, the government center will find its maximum field of expression. The Rideau River and the Canal, here indicated, play an important part in the plan, and add immensely to the interest of the city. In one sense obstacles to development, they can be overcome and woven into the general structure.

The numerous railway lines in and about Ottawa and Hull have tended to divide the cities into many parts, causing scattered and uneven development. By the elimination of some of the lines which will be unnecessary when all the railroads entering the city are operated under a single terminal system, the city will be relieved of obstacles to its proper expansion. In place of the two passenger terminals at present located at two sides of the city, the plan proposes one union terminal at the site of the present Grand Trunk Station. This terminal will be connected with the Canadian Pacific west-bound line by a tunnel under Wellington Street, through which all through east- and west-bound trains will be operated. By this plan both the passenger and freight terminals are located as close to the business and traffic center as possible, and where there will be adequate avenues of access to and ample traffic space around them. It further removes all grade intersection of railroad tracks, and practically all street-grade crossings. The rights-of-way and other areas to be abandoned by the railways may be acquired by the city for streets and parkways to the great benefit of the street system. Now Ottawa and Hull are divided into ten sections by the railroad lines; this number could be reduced one-half.

The government center presents a great opportunity for civic development. Its backbone is Wellington Street, lying east and west along the river, along which the group stretches from one great focus of arteries at the railway center to another at the western end. The development of Wellington Street is shown more in detail on Plate II.

A new bridge will be seen to the right hand in Plate III, crossing the Ottawa River from the western end of the government group to the municipal center in Hull. It is an important feature of the plan and, both as a traffic connection and as a feature in the composition of the government center, has magnificent possibilities. It will frame on the west the basin of the Ottawa River on which the government buildings front, and will connect the centers of the two cities without passing through the industrial districts further to the west.

Accessibility and a general arrangement having been provided in the plan for the government buildings, an important consideration remains. The government buildings should be dominant over the city in their silhouette, but in spite of the fact that

*Report of the Federal Plan Commission on a general plan for the cities of Ottawa and Hull.

PLATE I. THE CENTRAL AREA OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA

they occupy Parliament Hill, the highest land in the city, the outlines of commercial buildings have begun to intrude themselves in their silhoutte, a fact which is sadly true in Washington.

A general plan of districting and height control for the city is recommended, one feature of which is the safeguarding of the architectural outline of the Parliament Buildings. To that end, regulations are proposed with a view to the establishment of conditions of as nearly an ideal character as may be, and as is fitting in a capital city. Recognizing that a good method of districting a city is that which is based on natural selection, improvements of a controlling nature may be so carried out that the attraction of the various classes of utility or occupancy to those districts best suited for their individual purposes will be automatic. The plan is framed partly in accordance with this principle, and it involves the establishment of three industrial districts well separated from the center and from

contact with the government group. Height regulations in the business district have been recommended and adopted, and it is necessary only to pass modifications to this order, grading the height limit of buildings lying around the center on the general principle of radiation. These modifications affect property of a lesser value than property to which a full height limit is allowed, owing to topographical conditions, and thus work no economic loss.

It is hoped that in Ottawa a Federal District Commission may be given control over the architectural character of buildings fronting on plazas and boulevards on which are built the government buildings or other buildings of a public character, and that it be given such control over the architectural features of all buildings within the city as may be necessary to insure harmony of character and appearance. It has been recommended by the Commission that the whole subject be given thorough study by a special Commission.

By this means the capital city may be molded economically and in the interests of public welfare.

The logical development of the Parliament group is along the Ottawa River east and west of Parliament Hill. The existing and proposed buildings already referred to in Plate II may be seen illustrated on Plate III, looking south.

The extensive property to the west of the central group is already purchased by the government. It provides for the extension of the departmental and courts buildings, and the aim has been to relate the composition of this future group to the city structure lying behind it, as well as to obtain a satisfactory composition on the river in connection with the already existing Parliament Buildings.

No axial treatment being possible, because of the commercial city to the south, Wellington Street is made the base-line of the composition. The buildings fronting on this street will therefore follow a rigid line, while those facing the river would follow its natural contour. The streets intersecting Wellington Street are to be left free with views through to the river, except Lyons Street, the center of which is marked by a tower, forming in a sense a turning point of the composition, which then runs south up to the higher land.

Still looking at Plate III, the deep ravine east of the central group is recognized as a dividing line between the different functions of the government. The legislative, judicial, and administrative offices are located west of this line, and east of it are proposed the work-shops of the government, including the printing plant, the mint, and other laboratories, and store-houses. Fronting the same group, it is proposed to place public institutions such as libraries, museums, historical societies, and art galleries.

A plan to remodel the central block of buildings is suggested in the form of wings indicated on the plans, for future accommodation of the Senate and House. The library now housed in the circular building on the river would find natural expansion in the space vacated. The regrettable fire which involved a great part of this building should lead to the careful consideration of this problem sooner than was thought when the plan was drawn.

Whatever ultimate form and character the Parliament Buildings may take, however, the design of the proposed departmental and courts buildings should be in perfect harmony. It is proposed to use an architecture of vigorous silhouette, of steep roofs, pavilions and towers and renaissance detail, never competing with, but always responding to, the parliament group.

Fortunately the Mackenzie tower already gives a dominant note in the center of the picture. Its location, in view of the proposed additional buildings, is good, as it seems to bind the legislative group with the departmental buildings. If at any time rebuilt, it will undoubtedly be carried still higher. This question however is bound up with that of the remodeling of the present Parliament Buildings.

An architecture of vigorous vertical composition, but of renaissance detail, will be in harmony with buildings of classic design, such as the central station and others, that may be erected, and with the decoration of the squares and plazas proposed in the government and municipal centers.

The municipal center shown on Plate IV looking toward Parliament Hill has an essential relation to the government center. The viaduct treatment shown is simply an extension of existing conditions at Wellington Street. The existing railway station at the right it is proposed to extend, and, following electrification, to construct the post-office over the tracks, shown in the immediate foreground, balancing the station headhouse. Directly opposite the station is shown the proposed city hall reconstructed on its present site. Sites for other semi-public buildings are shown in connection with this group. From the large plaza, on entering the city from the central station, the visitor will have a fine view of the government and municipal buildings and the Chelsea Hills beyond.

The river front demands improvement, especially the Hull waterfront, which is seen from the Parliament Buildings on the Ottawa side; and a scheme has been worked out to redeem the whole river front without interfering with industry.

Many other matters are dealt with in this report, which cannot be touched upon at present. It is hoped however that enough has been said to reveal the composition of the government center in its connection with the general city plan.

Institute Business

The Suggested Membership Emeritus in the Institute

As a rule, anonymous communications deserve but scant consideration, but quite recently there has been circulated among the Chapters and officials of the Institute an unsigned plea for the establishment of an Emeritus class of membership in the Institute, the anonymity of which must be overlooked for reasons which delicacy dictates.

The underlying principle that after, say, twenty years of faithful effort and financial support as a member of the Institute, the honor of membership might be retained and the financial obligation terminated, cannot but appeal as equitable—at least until a study of the situation reveals the facts.

Perhaps my two years' service as Treasurer qualifies me to a certain extent to discuss a matter quite outside the province of the Board of Directors, except as an academic matter, since the suggested changes could be made only by the Convention.

A review of the Institute active membership as at present constituted reveals the fact that, under the application of such a rule, about 150 Fellows (not counting those already retired) would automatically join the "Emeritus class," with a loss in revenue of about $3,750, and the larger percentage would be of men in the prime of life—those best able to do effective work for the professional body and contribute to its support. If practising architects join the Institute at twenty-five to thirty years of age, such a rule would force retirement at forty-five to fifty, while most of us look forward to continuing vigorous practice until the present By-laws operate to warn us that time flies. The By-laws provide that any member in good standing who attains the age of seventy may be exempted from the payment of dues and retain all the privileges of membership; and more important still as affecting the merits of this question is the provision that, after the same prerequisite of ten years' previous good standing, the inability to practise through physical disability may be recognized by the Board of Directors and relief measures extended. It therefore comes down to the cases of practising architects who have not reached seventy, who have not retired from active practice either voluntarily or because of disability, and whose waning income makes the payment of the annual dues increasingly difficult. And right here let me state that relief lies in that ever-sympathetic action of the Board of Directors in the light of proven conditions, under the authority of the By-law relating to the remission of dues. Since, therefore, no man need suffer when his shoulders are unable longer to carry the load, it would seem wiser to avoid an action which would operate to increase the burden on the rank and file, and particularly on the younger practitioners, many of whom have long looked upon our present dues as a barrier to early membership.

In closing, may I venture to suggest that our *real* remedy for those who find the dues a burden lies in quite the opposite direction—not in exempting an ever-growing percentage of our members, and thus leaving fewer to carry an increased load—but rather to bend our every effort to materially increase our active body by selecting from the wealth of good timber at our hand, and thus at one stroke make the American Institute of Architects a more representative body, and permit your officers to recommend a reduction of the dues so that no one could feel that they were a matter of moment, much less a burden.

JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN.

New Members Admitted

NAME	OFFICE	CHAPTER
Brewster, Floyd Emery	Lake Placid	Brooklyn
Driesler, Benjamin J.	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Hubel, Robert W.	New York City	Brooklyn
Monckmeyer, Frederick W.	New York City	Brooklyn
Schubert, Constantine	New York City	Brooklyn
Snook, Thomas E., Jr.	New York City	Brooklyn
Van Cleef, Henry Clinton	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Tallman, C. C.	Auburn	Cen. New York
Oberwarth, Leo. L.	Frankfort	Louisville
Adams, J. Howard	Providence	Rhode Island
Robertson, W. T.	Providence	Rhode Island

The Fire Hazard of the Shingle Roof

The National Fire Protection Association has issued a pamphlet March 21, 1916, entitled "Paris, Texas, Conflagration," estimated property loss, $10,000,000.

The report draws two interesting conclusions, as follows: "A most important lesson to be drawn is the hazard of the shingle roof. Modern history does not contain a more perfect example of the conflagration hazard that is present in every city or town where the shingle roof is prevalent."

"It is a noticeable fact that in every case where exposed wall openings were protected by wired glass the progress of the fire was effectually blocked." —JULIUS FRANKE, *Chairman Committee on Fire Prevention.*

Obituary

Charles I. Havens

Admitted to the Institute in 1901.
Died at Kenwood, California, April 28, 1916.

Jeremiah O'Rourke

Admitted to the Institute as a Fellow in 1886.
Died at Newark, N. J., April 22, 1915.

Mr. O'Rourke was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 6, 1833, and died at Newark, N. J., April 22, 1915. He received his architectural education in the Government Schools of Design, Dublin, taking the full course in painting, sculpture, and architecture. He was graduated in 1849 and came to New York in 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession in Newark in 1856, and was in active professional practice until shortly before his death.

For a period of about fifteen years preceding his death, his sons were associated with him under the firm name of Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.

In April, 1893, he was appointed United States Supervising Architect at Washington, occupying this position for about two years, when he resigned and returned to his private practice in Newark.

His long professional practice of over fifty years, including the two years as United States Supervising Architect, covered the design and erection of almost every description of public, private, educational, and ecclesiastical buildings in the United States.

Mr. O'Rourke specialized in churches and ecclesiastical institutions, one of his most important buildings being the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, now in course of erection on an elevated and spacious site in the city of Newark.

During a long residence of over fifty years in the city of Newark, Mr. O'Rourke naturally became identified with its interests and connected with many of the institutions and business enterprises of the city and state.

He served for many years as a commissioner of the Newark Aqueduct Board, as one of the Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane, and the State Industrial School for Girls. At the time of his death, he was a trustee of the Howard Savings Institution, also of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and of St. Michael's Hospital, He was a director of several corporations of Newark, a member of the Young Men's Catholic Association, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of the American-Irish Historical Society of the United States. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Walter Cook

At its last meeting, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects adopted the following resolution on the death of Mr. Cook:

Whereas, Walter Cook was Past President of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, Past President of the American Institute of Architects, and Past President of its New York Chapter, National Academician, Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, Member of the Fine Arts Commission of the City of New York, Consulting Architect to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, Consulting Architect to the Court House Board of New York County, and by his death we are bereft of a distinguished practitioner of the art of architecture, a useful citizen, a wise counsellor, a scholarly and cultivated man, brave in great suffering, a gentle, helpful friend, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects make record of the sense of a loss that time cannot diminish and of an affection that follows him into the Silence, that we extend to his family the assurance of our deep sympathy, and direct that this Preamble and Resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Society, and that a copy hereof be transmitted to Mrs. Walter Cook.

At the meeting of the New York Chapter immediately following the death of Mr. Cook, Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall recounted, in terms of eloquent appreciation, the history of Mr. Cook's professional attainments to which Mr. Cram has referred elsewhere in this number, and presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by the Chapter:

Whereas, The New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects, and the architectural profession at large, have suffered a grievous loss in the death of their fellow member, Walter Cook, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chapter desires to present to his family this record of its affection and esteem, and its sincere sympathy in the grief that must press upon them.

Resolved, That this minute, and this preamble and resolution be spread upon the records of the Chapter, and that a copy of the same be sent to Mrs. Cook.

News Notes

Town-Planning at the Philadelphia "Today and Tomorrow Civic Exposition."

The importance of town-planning was emphasized at the Philadelphia "Today and Tomorrow Civic Exposition," held in the Auditorium Building, May 15 to June 10, a special committee being in charge with Mr. John Hall Rankin as Chairman, and composed of Mayor Smith and other prominent city officials.

The chief displays were from the city departments, and comprehensive exhibits were shown of proposed schemes for rapid transit, and for harbor improvements, including new docks already built and those to be constructed under the new loan. The Department of Public Works showed many interesting projects planned by the Bureau of Surveys, including proposed traffic circuit and the South Philadelphia improvements. The latter, which is now assured under the coöperation of the city and the various railroads, is one of the largest and most important town-planning projects of its kind ever undertaken, comprising as it does the extension of the city dock system and Belt Line, abolition of grade crossings, establishment of large freight yards, and making available for development along well-planned lines several thousand acres of land hitherto inaccessible.

There were shown some examples of what has been done in the way of desirable public improvements elsewhere by applying the principles of excess condemnation, assessment of local benefits, and districting or zoning.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association

The eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects was held in Philadelphia on May 6, with delegates from Pittsburgh, Altoona, York, Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

A discussion of the state building code, and the proposed act to regulate the practice of architecture, were the main features of the meeting, although state-wide rules for fire-prevention, and the advisability of encouraging the formation of a new chapter in the northeastern counties of the state, were considered.

The following officers were elected: President, Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia; Secretary, W. L. Plack, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, F. A. Russell, of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, M. I. Kast, of Harrisburg.

The Robinson Traveling Fellowship at Harvard University

The program this year for the competition for the Traveling Fellowship, open to graduates of the School of Architecture of Harvard University and providing for two years' European study, was "A Monument to the Unknown Dead in a Great War," a subject of singular and moving interest at this moment. The candidates were five in number, and the wide representation is evidenced by the fact that they came from California, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas, and the District of Columbia. The jury consisted of the instructors of the School and Messrs. Charles A. Coolidge and Guy Lowell. The design placed first was by Mr. Jean Vernon Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Master in Architecture, Harvard University, 1915. The design of Mr. James Hicks Stone was given second place and received the especial commendation of the jury.

Le Brun Traveling Scholarship Preliminary Notice

The third bi-annual competition for the Le Brun Traveling Scholarship, founded by Pierre L. Le Brun, will be held in the summer of 1916. It is open to any architect, a citizen and resident of the United States, between twenty-three and thirty years of age, who is not and has not been the beneficiary of any other traveling scholarship, and who has had at least three years' experience as draughtsman or practising architect. The amount is $1,000, the period of the scholarship not less than six months.

Each competitor must be nominated by a member of the New York Chapter, A.I.A., who shall certify in writing that the above conditions are fulfilled by the nominee and that in his opinion the nominee is deserving of the scholarship.

All persons who are eligible and desire to compete are requested to send their application to the undersigned before July 15, 1916. Applications must be accompanied by a statement of residence, citizenship, age, experience, and general qualifications and by the necessary nomination and certification from a member of the New York Chapter, A.I.A. Those not having the acquaintance of a member of the Chapter may avail themselves of the services of any well-known architect who can vouch for them to a member of the New York Chapter, with whom he is acquainted.—Bertram G. Goodhue, Chairman, 2 West 47th Street, New York City.

Book Reviews

Robert Adam and His Brothers—Their Lives, Work, and Influence.

By John Swarbrick. New York. 1915. Charles Scribner's Sons. $16.80.

Every admirer of the Adam style will welcome this addition to the very limited list of books on this subject. It would be interesting, by the way, to know why so many books on English Renaissance Architecture dismiss the work of the Adam brothers with a scanty word or two and no illustrations, as for instance the well-known Belcher and MacCartney's "Later Renaissance Architecture in England." The great influence exercised by the brothers Adam in their special field—interior decoration—was surely well known. They furthermore taught the necessity of complete consonance between the architectural treatment of an interior and its furniture and fittings. The wide range of subjects which the Adam brothers designed, in order to carry out this principle, was truly remarkable. This included not only cabinets, upholstery, tapestry, but also knockers, fire-grates, candlesticks, wine-coolers, and numerous other similar details. In this connection, the following quotation from one of Robert Adam's letters, given in the book, is of interest: "The detail of our profession comes naturally to the man who understands its great principles, in the laws of beauty and grandeur. The architect who begins with minutiæ will never rise above the race of those reptile artisans who have crawled about and infested this country for many years."

In his book, Mr. Swarbrick confines himself almost entirely to purely narrative and historical descriptions of the various buildings or interiors designed by the brothers Adam, which are of a very thorough and painstaking character. The author does not indulge in any discussion or criticism of the designs; consequently, the text is quite lacking in personality.

The illustrations are numerous and excellent, being principally photographic reproductions of the actual work still preserved. There are some reproductions of the original drawings in the same collection which are most interesting. It is to be regretted that more illustrations of these remarkable drawings could not have been shown in the book, especially as constant reference is made in the text to this collection. One cannot help but look for drawings of some of the ceilings upon which so much of the fame of the Adam brothers rests, as they would have been of special interest and value. The profuse photographic illustrations, especially of the details, nevertheless, go far in making up for this deficiency, through their excellence, both in selection and quality of reproduction.

This book will be a valuable addition to any architect's library, not only because it covers a field touched by few, but also on account of the many suggestions offered by the admirable illustrations.

A. Lincoln Fechheimer

Historic Virginia Homes and Churches.

By Robert A. Lancaster, Jr. Philadelphia. 1915. J. B. Lippincott & Co. $7.50.

This work, while it deals in architecture, will be more interesting to those seeking knowledge of the genealogy and intimate history of Virginian families, and is of especial interest to those who are fond of our Colonial history. From an architectural point of view, this work has the interest of making one understand the life of the people that lived in the houses described.

After all, architecture's greatest interest is in its expression of the humans who use it. One can better understand Washington after seeing Mt. Vernon, and Mt. Vernon is more interesting after a study of Washington. The biographical sketches of the people who went with the houses described and illustrated in "Historic Virginia Homes and Churches" should strengthen the architect's ability to make his modern houses human, and should protect the layman, in building, from imposing effects that very often make his home an anachronism.

Westover, Virginia, so well described in this work both in connection with the people who built it, their wealth and habits, their slaves, and their position, makes an architect hesitate to recommend his *nouveaux riches* clients to copy it on a suburban lot, when it is considered that the family that built Westover had a plantation of 281 square miles, that they were people of birth and education, intimate with royalty, sending forth brave men who were blazing the way for civilization in a new and dangerous country. When these things are remembered, should not the architect reflect upon the fitness of things when a modern client says "I want an exact copy of Westover." I would recommend that architects whose clients are thinking of building a Colonial house should read this book, to see if the client will fit the building they desire.

It is to be regretted that the illustrations are not a little larger and better, and that some slipped in that have really no great historic interest. In other respects, the book is beautifully done.

Waddy B. Wood.

The Frescos of Piero Della Francesca

For some time, the frescos of Piero Della Francesca, in the choir of the church of San Francesco, at Arezzo, have been in process of restoration, together with the walls of the church. In fact, it is the church walls and foundations which have been the cause of all the trouble, the frescos themselves being in excellent condition in the parts where the plaster is undisturbed. Due to an underground spring or fissure, or from some other cause, the foundations of the church, and especially of the campanile, have never been solid, and have gradually settled and shifted, causing several broad cracks to appear in the walls, running from top to bottom. Unfortunately these cracks chose their routes where they would do the most damage to the frescos, causing large areas of plaster to separate from the masonry. This settling of the walls has been going on gradually, probably from the time the frescos were painted, and has caused much concern and several attempts to cure the evil. Many years ago, long iron tie-rods were put in, which ran directly across the middle of some of the compositions, much to their detriment (as may be seen in the accompanying photographs). These tie-rods, however, have not prevented the old cracks, which were filled up with plaster, from spreading open still more; and Prof. Domenico Fiscali, who is in charge of the present restoration, hopes to be able to dispense with them.

Any labor, no matter how skilful, expended on the frescos themselves will be more or less useless, however, unless the foundations of the church can be made secure. To this end Prof. Fiscali is working, and he has suggested tearing down the campanile, the settling of which has been in large measure responsible for the shifting of the choir walls which bear the frescos. There is some opposition to this plan, but as the frescos are infinitely more valuable than the campanile, which has never been noted as exceptionally beautiful architecturally, it would seem sensible for the friends of the church willingly to sacrifice the campanile for the sake of the frescos.

This question of the relative value of the painting, and the fate of the campanile, would be soon settled if it were left to the admirers of Piero Della Francesca. Of this man, the master of Luca Signorelli, who has been called the forerunner of Michael Angelo, little has been heard in America. Those who follow the primitives as a fad have passed him by, possibly because he is not sufficiently primitive to arouse interest through his peculiarities. Yet anyone who studies his frescos in Arezzo cannot fail to feel his charm, his sincerity, and the truly decorative character of his painting.

The work of restoration falls into three divisions. In the first place, the masonry of the choir walls must be repaired. This is not a simple matter, because not only are the walls resting on a shifting foundation, but they also are poorly built, as is evident where the fallen plaster has exposed the wall structure, showing the use of many round stones. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to make these walls steady and permanent, that the work on the frescos themselves may not be in vain.

In the second place, the plaster ground of the frescos must be repaired without injuring the paintings. Large pieces of plaster have fallen from the walls, and here, of course, new plaster must be substituted. In some parts, over large areas the plaster has separated several inches from the masonry, as is shown by the hollow sound produced by tapping on the plaster. In other places, the plaster is on the verge of breaking and falling, and over these parts cheese-cloth has been pasted, to hold the pieces together temporarily.

Where the separation has taken place without destroying the continuity of the layer of plaster, the remedy is simple and ingenious. Near the top of the area affected, and in inconspicuous and unimportant parts of the decoration, small holes are made through the plaster, into each of which a lip or funnel of tin is inserted. Through these openings slow-drying cement is poured in a very liquid state, until the entire space between the plaster and the masonry is finally solid. Where the plaster has bulged and cracked, it may have to be removed carefully and put back piece by piece. Over the cracks in the walls, after the masonry is repaired, and over the parts where the plaster has fallen, new plaster will have to be laid.

There remains the restoration of the painting itself. Several previous attempts at repairing the walls have been made, and the new plaster substituted has in some cases been tinted a uniform tone, to harmonize with the fresco and make the patches less conspicuous; in other cases, more or less crude attempts at actual repainting of the lost parts have been made. In this connection, the method followed by Piero himself in painting the frescos is of the utmost interest. According to Prof. Fiscali, who has given the matter much study, the process was somewhat as follows:

The plaster on which Piero painted was of an unusually fine grain, and laid in a very thin coat.

A Detail from the Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba

It was put on the wall in patches somewhat larger than was the custom of most fresco painters, and was worked very smooth with the trowel. The whiteness of the plaster was subdued by a thin coat of paint, usually of a pale tan color, but varying according to the requirements of the subsequent painting.

After having transferred his design to the plaster, Piero laid in his composition, part by part, in absolutely flat tones. This much was done in fresco. Sometimes, however, the plaster became partly dry before Piero had finished, so that the color was only slowly absorbed by the plaster, and in this case the work might be called semi-fresco. All the subsequent work was done in secco, in the regular tempera method, probably with casein for a binding medium. Thus were painted the lights and shades, and all the details of faces, hair, draperies, and background. Some of the heads are carried to a high degree of finish, especially those which Piero himself executed, while the parts done by his pupils are much cruder in treatment, though always full of vigor and interest.

The scaffolding which fills the choir of the church today prevents one from seeing the compositions as a whole, but offers an unusual opportunity for the close study of details. The scaffolding takes one close to the upper row of compositions, which were undoubtedly executed almost entirely by Piero's assistants. While the quality of their work is far below that of the master, these upper frescos are of great interest, on close observation, because they reveal more readily the method of painting than do the more finished works below. All the compositions are delightfully fresh and clean in color, in the shadows as well as in the lights.

Two points in Piero's process of working seem to be worthy of special note, not only because they are characteristic of the man, but also because they account in large measure for the high quality of Piero's work. To begin with, Piero made a cartoon which was designed and determined to the last charming detail before it was transferred to the plaster. The same feeling for composition which runs through the big masses and groups permeates the entire work, down to the design of a hand grasp-

THE MEETING OF SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

THE FLIGHT OF MASSENZIO

THE FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS

THE DEFEAT AND DEATH OF COSROE, KING OF PERSIA

THE RAISING OF THE HOLY CROSS

ing the handle of a sword—down to the direction and slant of every lance in a battle scene. The thoroughness with which the design was thought out and determined in the cartoon left Piero free, after the design was dusted upon the plaster, to give his whole attention to the problems of execution.

The second characteristic of Piero's work is the flat tones with which he commenced his painting. These flat tones were so carefully and admirably related to one another in values of light and dark and color that I would almost say they constitute the charm of the finished work. By virtue of their fitness, the subsequent modeling of individual objects becomes of secondary importance, and the decorations "carry" at a distance without the aid of the outlines so common in decorative painting. In fact, outlines are almost never resorted to by Piero —only here and there, perhaps to separate a face in profile from a complicated background. It is, of course, not the absence of outlines that I praise, but the fine relation of tones which renders outlines superfluous and distinguishes Piero's work from the many mural paintings which are rescued from confusion only by the use of a heavy bounding line around everything.

The ruined portions of the frescos in Arezzo are not so extensive as to make their repainting impossible or unsatisfactory, if intelligently carried out in Piero's manner. One difficulty, however, is serious. The broad cracks in the walls have separated parts in each composition, which belong together. The gap can be filled with plaster and even painted to match, but this will not bring back into juxtaposition objects or parts of the same object now several inches apart. Unsightly as are the present cracks, they are self-explanatory, and the mind unconsciously bridges them in regarding the paintings. It would almost seem better to let them remain.

RUSSELL COWLES, *Fellow in Painting,*
The American Academy in Rome.

BARNACK.—After the etching by F. L. Griggs. Reproduced by permission